

ORNITHOLOGIANOVA:
Or, A NEW GENERAL ^{17 Pa}
HISTORY
OF
BIRDS.

Extracted from the best Authorities in
various LANGUAGES, both Antient
and Modern.

WITH

Remarks and proper Observations upon
the different Species and Kinds throughout the
known World, from the most Curious NATURAL-
ISTS, VIRTUOSO's and TRAVELLERS.

CONTAINING,

A Description of a great Number of curious and un-
common BIRDS, found in different parts of the
Universe.

With the Methods of Breeding, Managing and
Teaching of SONG-BIRDS.

Illustrated with above Three Hundred and Fifty Fi-
gures, copied from the best ORIGINALS.

VOL. II.

SALOP:

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THE
INTRODUCTION.



CERTAIN Writer compares Prefaces to Books, with printed Bills pasted upon the Booths in *Bartholomew Fair*, which give an Account of the Entertainment you are to expect within: And adds he,—

The Person who publishes a Book without civilly accosting the Reader at the Beginning, is thought to intrench upon good Manners.*

* See *Turkish Spy*, Vol. Vth.—to the Reader

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IN Compliance then with a prevailing Custom, and to escape censure if we can, we presume to say something by way of Introduction to this 2d. Volume of the *History of Birds*, which is now put into the Readers Hand.

IT is not the design of the present Address, to recommend the following Performance to the Reader; let that speak for itself (as it is fit it should, and it is hoped it may,) but something may be said respecting the subject therein treated of, and it will be allowed me that too much cannot easily be spoken in its Praise.

SEVERAL things relating to *Birds*, (those native Inhabitants of the Airy Region) are already remarked in the Introductory discourse to the former Volume; and which by the Way, are very well worthy of the Reader's Regard.

The wondrous Wisdom of GOD displayed in the Creation of Fowl; the fit Formation of their Bodies for Flight; the curious Structure of their Feathers; the regular Order in which they are placed; the preening of those Feathers, with the Apparatus and Provision made for that purpose; the musical and melodious Notes of some of these little Creatures; and that truly amazing principle found in them which we call *Instinct*; together with some of the curious Operations of these pretty Animals, under the Influence of the above Principle

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ciple, as in Building their Nests, in the Breeding of their Young, in the Choice of wholsom Food, &c. All these have been already touched upon: Some other Particulars may be in this Place pointed out, perhaps equally worthy of Notice; and if some of the foregoing are here retouched, we hope it may be done in such a manner as may not Offend.

THERE is something particularly elegant in the *Aspera Arteria*, or Windpipe of Birds says *Steno*, which fits them for Singing, the like to which is not to be found in any other Animals.

INDEED we may very well conclude this must be the Case, when we consider, that every change of the Note, how small so ever, depends upon a Proportionate Alteration of the Aperture at the Head of the Windpipe, called the *Glottis*, which Aperture in a human subject does not ordinarily exceed one tenth of an Inch; and yet, to form the various discernible differences of Sound, comprehended within the Compass of twelve Notes, the human Glottis must divide that one tenth of an Inch into several Thousand parts: What can we then think of the peculiar Formation and wonderful Accuracy of this Part, in some of our slender Songsters of the feathered Kind, whose melodious Notes are tuned off with great Variety, and warbled forth with such a surprizing softness and sweetness as is sufficient to charm every musical Ear?

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The Windpipe is celebrated by *Bartholin*, upon another Account, as admirable in its structure in the *Swan*, by which means that Fowl may continue half an Hour under Water, without any danger of being Choaked.

THE Eyes of *Birds*, in general are most commodiously Situated; in some they are very beautiful, and at the same time very quick and penetrating; which last is exceeding useful and necessary for these Animals, as they are often moving in the Air, or perched on high, while their proper Food is upon the Ground; which it is fit they should see in order to their making sure of it.

THE Eye in *Birds*, and in some other Creatures, is furnished also with a peculiar Membrane, which numbers of Animals are without: As the feathered Tribes frequently move in Bushes and among the small Branches of Trees, where the Eye, (that tender part) might receive Damage, the GOD of nature has kindly favoured them with a sort of moveable *Cornea*, sufficiently strong, yet transparent, with which they cover the Eye when in danger, without wholly depriving themselves of sight: It is withdrawn by proper Muscles when out of present Use. This Occasional safe-guard is called the *Nictitating Membrane*, and in the Eye of the *Eagle*, is remarkably close and firm, insomuch that

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The INTRODUCTION

it may be accounted a second Eyelid ; and by the help hereof, that Bird is capable of soaring aloft and facing the Sun, as hereby the force of its brightest rays is greatly abated.

THE ACT of Flying, for which *Birds* are so well fitted and formed is truly wonderful. Their motion is up or down, directly forward or Oblique, as their Inclination or Occasions require ; their Head and Tail, but especially the Wings contributing thereunto : the Muscles of these Parts are remarkably Strong, and more than equal to all the rest found in the whole Body of a Bird ; and their Motion in Flights according to the Strictest Rules of Mechanism. †

WHAT a pleasing Variety of beautiful Colours adorn some of these natural Choristers of the Grove ? So regularly and exquisitely are they ranged, as to strike the Mind through the Eye with the most agreeable Surprize.

How vastly different are the Nests of Birds as to matter, Order, Shape and Situation ? And it is remarkable says *Dr. Edwards*, * [after others] that all Birds of the

† A pretty Account of this Action as performed by these untaught Animals may be seen in *Mr. Chambers's Dict. under FLYING.*

* On the existence and Providence of God.

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same kind make their Nests always of the same Materials, and these laid in the same Order and Figure; so that by the make of the Nest we may with certainty gather to what species it does belong.

Now whence can this so neat, so commodious, so exact Architecture proceed but from a Divine Director! Hence it is that these Animals having of themselves no understanding of the means of the End, and of the subordination of the one to the other, yet, by the Direction of an intelligent Agent, they Erect, Build, and Shape, and sometimes conceal their Nests with unimitable Art, Contrivance and Cunning.

THE Migration of Birds is no less wonderfull than any other particular which has been mentioned. This is common to various Kinds of them, as the *Swallow, Quail, Stork, Crane, Fieldfare, Woodcock, Martin, Nightingale, &c.* Mr. Derham has produced what is observed by the Prophet, as a remarkable Instance of Instinct ||.

That the Stork in the Heavens knoweth her appointed Times, and the Turtle, and the Crane, and the Swallow, observe the Time of their Coming. (Jer. 8th. 7th.)

THIS says Mr. Chambers ‡ is a curious Article in natural History, and furnishes a notable Instance of a powerful Instinct impressed by the Creator. It is

|| Phys. Theol. Book VII. c. 3.

‡ In his Dict. Vol. IIId. under MIGRATION, and PASSAGE.

strange

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Strange that these unthinking Creatures should know the most proper Times for their Passage, when to come and when to go.—No doubt but the Temperature of the Air as to Heat and Cold, and their natural Propensity to breed their Young, are the great Incentives to these Creatures to change their Habitation; but yet, that they should comply with these Incentives and annually shift their Habitation at all, is Wonderful.

AGAIN, that they should know what way to steer their Course and whither to go, is some-what a mazing to consider. What instinct is it, that moves a poor foolish Bird to venture over vast Tracts of Land, and especially cross large Seas in Quest of fresh and farther Conveniences? If it be said, that by their high Ascents into the Air, they can see cross the Seas, yet what should teach or persuade them that Land is more proper for the purpose of Breeding and Feeding, than this; that *Brittany*, for Instance, should afford them better Accommodation than *Egypt*? than the *Canaries*? than *Spain*? or any other of the intermediate Countries?

IT is farther Observable that Birds in their Migration discover wonderful Order and Polity: they fly in Troops, and steer their course through huge unknown Regions, without the compas.—Add to this that the Birds of Passage are all peculiarly accommodated by the structure of their Parts for long Flights.

WHITHER

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WHITHER these *Birds* go, or where they have their Abode while absent from us, is an enquiry I can find little satisfaction in: We want light as to this particular, which I think may justly be put among the *Desiderata* of the present Age. Some have whimsically enough supposed these Birds go to the *World in the Moon*, when they leave us: there is I think as much Ground to conclude these shrewd Guessors have been there themselves, or at least have felt the Influences of that Planet here on Earth, to a degree not common.—Other Conjectures are various, + none that I am aware of at present are convincing.

OUR Lord hath bid us consider the *Fowls of the Air*: (Math. VI. 26.) And certainly they are a subject worthy our Consideration. And the more attentively we survey them, the more we shall wonder and admire at the Divine Workmanship appearing in them, and be excited from thence to praise their Glorious Creator.

† See Mr Chambers, Ibid.



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A GENERAL
HISTORY of BIRDS.

The Vulturine EAGLE,



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on the top of the Head and Neck, except some parts
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that are cover'd with a sort of whitish down; the Bill is black, and straight, for near half way, the other part, especially towards the point, bends downwards into a remarkable Hook, a good deal resembling that of the Common *Vulture*. The under part of the Bill, and sides of the Face, about the Eyes, are cover'd over with a Dusky Colour'd Down: The Pupil of the Eye, is black, and the Irides Yellow. The Belly and Breast, are of a paleish Cream Colour, spotted with dusky oblong Spots; the covert Feathers of the Wings, and the back, are of a reddish Brown; the Quill-feathers and the Tail, are black. The Legs, and the upper part of the Feet, are Lead Colour'd, the under side Brown; the Talons are black, large, and Hooked.

Mr. *Clayton* in his Account of *Virginia*, Printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, says they have there three sorts of *Eagles*, the largest is what they call the grey *Eagle*, being much of the colour of our *Kite*, or *glede*; the second is the bald *Eagle*, for the body and part of the Neck and head are covered with a white sort of down, whereby it looks very bald, whence the name; the third is the black *Eagle*, resembling most of all the English *Eagle*; they generally build their nests on the top of some tall old tree, stripped of its boughs, and near a river side, and the people usually fell the tree, when they take the young; when this *Eagle* observes, that the fishing-hawk hath struck a fish, he takes wing immediately and it is sometimes very pleasant to see the flight; for when the fishing-hawk perceives himself pursued, he screams and makes a terrible noise, till at length he drops the fish to make his escape, which the eagle frequently catches before it reaches the earth or water; these *Eagles* kill young *Lambs*, *Pigs*, &c.

MARTIN, in his Description of some of the *Western Isles* of *Scotland*, says the Natives there observe, that t,

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Eagle, in Destroying the *Deer*, fixes his *Tallons* between their *Horns*; and beating it's *Wings* Constantly about their *Eyes*, while several other *Eagles* flying at the same time, on both sides, force the *Deer*, upon a *Continual* run, till it at last falls into some *Pit*, or down a *Precipice*, where it's *destroy'd*, and becomes a more *easy* prey to it's *Enemies*.

IN *August 1734*, a large *Eagle*, was taken near *Carlton*, in *Kent*, by a *Taylor*, it's *Wings* when expanded, were three Yards eight Inches long. *Sir Langborn*, Lord of the *Manner*, claim'd it, but 'twas afterwards, demanded by the *Kings Falconers*, as a *Royal Bird*, and carried to *Court*.



The Asterias, or E G R E T,

HAS a large, oblong Body, mark'd with divers Spots, resembling Stars. whence it derives it's Name

of B I R D S. &c.

Name: The Fore-part of the Head is a little extend towards the Bill, which is hooked. It has shining Eyes, which appear of various Colours; and the Neck is not very Short. The Thighs are longer than those of the *Falcon*; but the Legs short and thick, in Comparison of them. It has great Feet, and a long Tail which hangs down.

T H E Birds of this Name differ from one another in many Particulars; and first, with Respect to their Nature: Some inhabit the Rocks on the Sea Coasts, and Rivers of fresh Water; these fly low, near the Earth, and seize their Prey, as it were, in a clandestine Manner. Others delight in inland Places, and sit waiting for their Prey on the Tops of High Trees, whence they Dart down upon it. Secondly, with regard to their Colour, the Female is in Colour, somewhat like the *Eagle*, except that it is fuller of Spots, which are Reddish. Thirdly, they differ in Size, which is so much looked upon in Syria, that both these, and all other Birds of Prey in Fowling are bought by Weight. And Fourthly, with Respect to the Climate, in Armenia their Feathers are Green; and those are accounted best which have yellowish Backs, white Legs, and great Feet. In Persia they have a large Body well-covered with Feathers, large Eyes, and Eye-lids hanging a little over. The Birds in Greece have a great Head, and but few Feathers on the Neck. The *African* has a black Back, and black Wings when he is young; which turn reddish when they grow old. About *Sardis* they have black Feathers, short Thighs, and pale Feet. Those in *Sclavonia* are of a moderate Size, and have bright red Feathers, for the most part, shining like Coals of Fire; great Feathers, their Thighs are flat and smooth, on the inside like the Palm of a Hand. On the *Alps* they have a large Body, their Feet are almost white, and strong, to carry off a Hare. And in *Germany*, the *Crow*

the Eye, The top of the Head next the Beak, the Legs and Feet are of a Saffron Colour. The Feathers of the Tail have several black and white spots, which are broad and run obliquely; and those of the Head and upper Part of the Neck are of a reddish Colour, intermix'd with very small black spots or Points.

The GOYRANUS, or BOUDREE,



HAS a short Beak, which is black and hooked towards the Tip; but of a Yellowish Colour round the Nostrils; and where it joins the Head. The Feathers of the Belly are White; but towards the Root, have a black Spot, or Line, drawn long-ways down the Middle of the Shaft, and the larger Feathers of the Wings

Wings, where they begin to be White, have their shafts serrated on the Edge, with small black Lines, after the Manner of a Saw. The colour of the Tail, for it's beautiful variety, somewhat resembles that of the *Attagen*, and the Legs, both before and behind, are intersected; or transversely divided, by little Lines, of a semi-circular Figure.

THEY feed upon *Mice*, *Frogs*, *Lizards*, *Snails*, *Serpents*, *Worms*, *Caterpillars*, and upon several sorts of *Vegetables*. They are also said to prey upon *Eels*, which they sometimes seize from the *Heron*; and that, in cutting open one of them, a *Mole* was found in it's Ventricle.

THEY are easily taken, being very slow of Wing, and so sluggish in their Nature, that it's affirmed they will sometimes stand, to be shot at several times before they will make the least motion to escape.

THEY are found in the Islands of *Majorca* and *Minorca* and about *Auvergne* in *France*, where they are accounted a great delicacy; their Flesh being very tender and well-tasted, especially in Winter.

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The SUBBUTEO, or HOBBY,

THE Top of it's Head is of an ash or Chesnut Colour, inclining to a black; and it has a black spot running down from the Head by the Temples to the Throat; and one under each Eye, which also extends

extends lengthways towards the Throat. The Eye-lids are of a light Brown, and the Feathers under the Bill White, as are also those on the Temples to the Top of the Neck. But the Feathers on the Breast and Belly are only White at the Edges, having a dusky oblong spot down the middle. In the bottom of the Foot are several little callous Tubercles.

THEY are found in Forests and thick Woods.

It is said of this Bird, that when it perceives the Fowler beating about for his Game (especially *Partridge* or *Quail*) it will immediately follow him, in order to seize upon what Birds the Dogs shall spring.

IT is remarkable of this Bird, that it has a singular Affection for the Pidgeon, whom it defends with such Zeal and Fury, that no Hawk, though a Bird of it's own Species, dares stay within it's sight. And *Pliny* affirms that if four of these Birds are buried in new Earthen Jars, in the four Angles of a Dove-Houle, the Pidgeons will never forsake it.

THE Male generally attends upon the Female, and is said to Mourn for her Absence.

THEY feed on Butter-flies, Locusts, Wasps and Mice; and Snakes have been sometimes found in their Nests.

The Hobby is said to be a bird of Passage, but breeds here in England; he is frequently made use of by Fowlers for Catching Larks, and when the Spaniels have rang'd the fields and the Hobby is let off, he generally soars aloft in the Air over them: the Larks are no sooner aware of their enemy, but they squat close to the Ground, not daring to make use of their Wings, by which means they are easily cover'd with the Net: this is term'd daring of Larks.

The Fowlers catch these sort of Hawks, by blinding a Lark, and fastening Lime Twigs to her Legs, and letting her fly where the Hobby is, who striking at her is Entangled by the Lime Twigs, and taken.

The KESTRELL, or Wind-HOVER,

THE Head of this Bird is a little compress'd or flatt'd on the Top, and is of an Ash-Colour, as is likewise the Neck quite down to the Back. The Beak bends gradually downwards, in an uniform Manner, and

and ends in a pretty long Hook. It is yellowish towards the Head, the Rest of an Ash Colour. The Feathers on the Back and Wings are of a dirty Red, varied with black Spots; but those under the Bill, on the Breast and Belly, are yellow, intermingled likewise with black Spots. The Wings, which are of an oblong Figure, extend five Fingers below the Rump; and the Tail, which is mostly of an ash Colour, is equal in length to all the rest of the Body.

T H E Female is somewhat larger in Body than the Male, and has a shorter Bill, which is of an ash-Colour and more hooked. The upper Part of the Back and Wings is of a rust-Colour tending to a red; but the Feather on the lower Part of the Back of an ash Colour, marked transversely with oblique dusky Lines which come to an Angle in the Middle of the Shaft.

T H E Y build their Nests in Steeples, high Towers or Walls, and in hollow Oaks, after the Manner of the Daw, not on the Branches, but in the Cavity.

T H E Y lay four or five Eggs of a bright red Colour; and nourish their Young ones with great Tenderness, till they can fly so well as to be able to provide for themselves.



The OSSIFRAGE, or BREAK-BONE,



THE Head of this Bird is wholly white, the whole Body is like the *Vultures*, with long Wings, and a long Tail. ALDROVANDUS, mentions two sorts of this bird, the first of these, is larger than the other, the Head white, the beak crooked, like the *Hawks*, the top part of which next the Head is white, the rest black the circle round the Eye, is white, the ball black. The colour of the whole Body, is a dark Chestnut, inclining to blackish. He is found in the Woods, and Mountains of Syria, and Egypt.

IT's food, is chiefly, dead Carcasses, of other Fowls, and *Reptiles*.

IT is said by the Antients, that this bird, is Impatient of Cold, the Body being of a hot nature, by Eating of Flesh.

A Modern Author takes it to be of the Eagle kind, a Bird of Prey; — and the same mention'd by *Moses*, *Leviticus*, 14. *The*

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Is from the extremity of the Bill, to the end of the Tail, about two foot; and from the point of each wing when extended, upwards of three foot and a half, and weighs eighteen or twenty Ounces; the upper part of the chap is cover'd with a Yellowish Skin, which reaches from the root of the Bill, beyond the Nostrils; the Bill is Promirert and Hooked, the extream end of it black, the lower Mandible streight; the Irides of the Eyes are Yellow

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Yellow, the Pupil black; the top of the Head is of a dark Colour inclining to black, with only a few white Feathers about the Eyes, and a Ring of Yellow ones about the Neck.

THE Wings are of a reddish, or dark brown, with the Exterior Edges of the Feathers white; the Belly and Breast of a reddish Yellow a little more dilute upon the Thighs and lower part of the Belly: The Rump is white, upon which there's two peculiar Yellow Spots, or Squares, resembling the shape of a Diamond upon a Card. The Tail is pretty much of the same Colour as the Breast, and about nine or ten Inches long, the middlemost Feathers of which have five dark Barrs running a cross them at equal distances. The Legs are about five Inches long, and both them and the Feet are of a Yellow Colour; the Talons are black.



The

The Falcon GENTLE,



HA S a sort of compres'd, or flat Crown, and a thick bleuish, or lead Colour'd Bill, that bends downwards with a very sharp Hook: It has a fine large black Eye, encircled round with a fine ring of Yellow. The upper part, and the sides of the head, are of a dusky Brown, spotted with a fine black; the sides of the Neck and the Throat are encircled, with a light Yellow, in

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some degree Resembling a Collar, with a black line running from each corner of the Mouth, almost as low as the middle of the Gullet, or Throat: The Breast, Thighs, and Belly, are of a fine gold colour'd Yellow, with small stroaks of black, pointing downwards; the Wings, Back, and the upper fide of the Tail, are of a dusky black; the Wings ending in pretty sharp pōints, reach when they are clos'd, almost to the end of the Tail.

THE Legs and Feet are cover'd with Yellow Scales, with sharp black Talons.

This is said to be the True Falcon Gentle; it prey's upon Geese, Ducks, and other Water Fowl.



The

The Lannar, or LANNARET,



I S distinguish'd from other Birds, of the Hawk kind, by having his Bill, Legs, and Feet, of a more blewish Colour; and not only so, but the Feathers upon his Breast, are of a more mixt, or party-colour'd black and white; the black marks running more Perpendicularly down the Breast, not crossing the Feathers, as in some other Birds of this Kind.

Their Eyes are large, encircled with a Yellow ring, and a white line over each, which runs round the fore part of the Head; the upper part of which, together with the Back and covert Feathers of the Wings, are of a sort of dusky Brown Colour, the Quill-feathers only black, with a few small white spots dispers'd Promisciouly under the Wings. The Legs are shorter than the Generality of other Birds, of the Falcon Kind.

This Bird is according to *Bellonius*, and other Antient Writers, fit to be train'd up for all sorts of Game, whether Land, or Water; being of an Exceeding Tractable, and Gentle Disposition; and will if train'd up, with proper Industry, fly not only at *Pheasants*, *Partridges*, and *Quails*, but also at *Ducks*, *Cranes*, and almost any other water Fowls.

They are found chiefly in *France*, where they abide all the Year.



The Tunis, or Barbery FALCON,



IS a sprightly Majestick Bird, and has a large black Bill, with open Yellow Nostrils; the Eyes are of a sort of blackish Brown, or dark Hazle-Colour, with small Circles of Yellow round them. The top of the Head, is of a Pale ash-colour, beautifully spotted with black; the back, and Scapular Feathers, and some of the covert Feathers of the Wings, are pretty much of the same Colour; the Back having some fine black spots, Intermixt;

Intermixt, much like those on the top of the Head. The Breast, Belly, and Thighs, are more of a Yellowish Colour, Inclining to white; the upper part of the Breast pretty much shaded with a Blue. There's a large spot or two of white, on the Second row of the covert Feathers of the Wings. The Wings are very long, reaching when clos'd, almost to the end of the Tail. The Tail is of a bluish Colour, with six or seven dusky colour'd rings running cross it. Some part of the Thighs, and under part of the Belly are spotted with curious long black spots, resembling Ermin. The Legs and the Feet, are Yellow, the Claws, or Talons, black.



The Black Wing'd HORN OWL,



HAS a black Bill, with a circle of shining Orange Colour, round each Eye; the Feathers on the top of the Head are brown, but beautifully Variegated with long black stroaks; the Horns not so large as those of the great Horn Owl. The Feathers that Encompass the Face, in the manner of a Hood, are of a dark brown, Interspers'd here and there, with some few white Hairs, the Wings and upper part of the Back, are much darker, being almost black: the Breast, and lower part of

of the Body, and Thighs, are of a dusky Colour, pretty much Inclining to a Yellow, Interspers'd, with long black and white stroaks.

The Tail is of a dark yellow, with streaks or Barn, running a cross it, at equal distances.

The Legs are of a reddish Yellow, and Feather'd down to the feet, with long crooked, black Talons. They are found chiefly in *Italy*, and are rarely seen here.

The great Brown Owl,

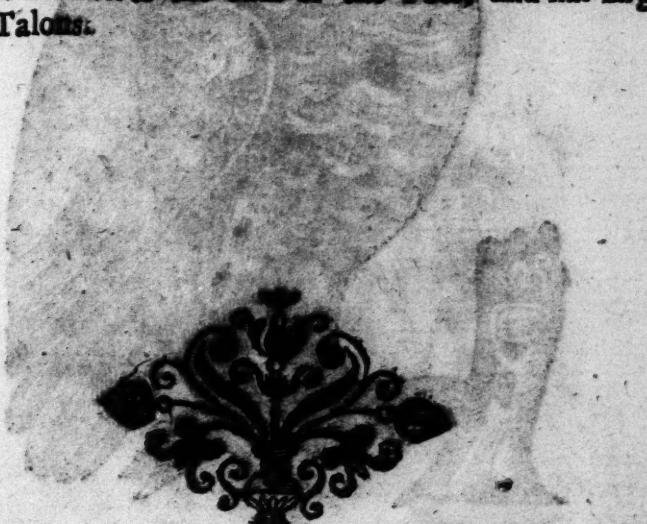


THIS bird is a great deal larger than the Common Owl, and has a black Bill, the Irides of the Eyes are

of BIRDS, &c.

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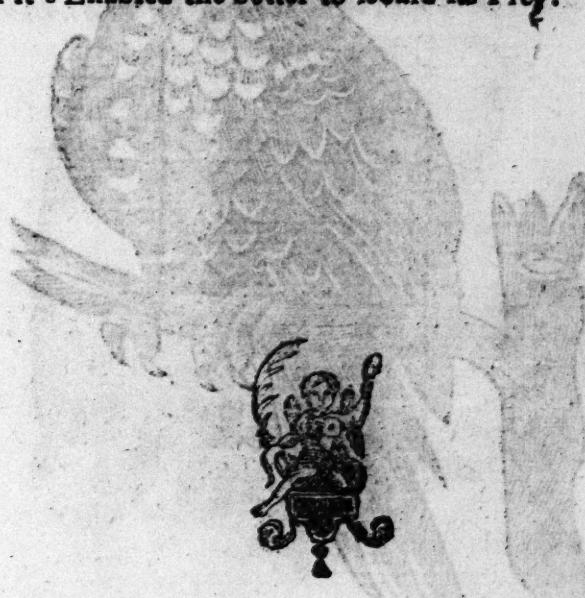
are of a beautiful shining Yellow, encircled round with a ring of fine black Feathers; the Hoods, or large outermost Circles of the Face are white, with some slight mixture of brown Feathers; the top part of the Head, the Wings and the Back, are Brown, with some large spots, or marks of a more dusky Colour upon them, and several spots of white, on the upper parts of the Wings. The Breast and under part of the Body are of a Yellowish Dun, Interspers'd with slender marks, or Spots upon the middle part of each feather, the Edges of which are white; the Thighs more pale, and not so much spotted. The Tail is of a Dun Colour, with several dusky Bars, running across the lower part of it. 'Tis Feather'd down to the ends of the Toss, and has large black Talons.



The Black Owl,

IS about the size of the Common one, and has a yellow Bill, about an Inch and Quarter long: the Eyes are pretty large, the Irides of which are Yellow, the Edges of the lids are black, and both of them Terminate in a Membrane. The Face and Eyes are encompass'd with a circle, or wreath of stiff Feathers, reaching beyond the Ears, and ending under the Chin, resembling

bling a Womans Hood ; within which there appears another circle of Feathers, whose tips are Bluish, or rather a light ash-colour, with a circle of a darker Colour Encompassing the Eyes, which being large, bright, and sparkling, appear very beautiful. The upper part of the Head, and Body are of a dark brown, spotted with black ; the Breast and lower part, of a bluish ash-colour, beautifully shaded, and mottled with a sort of dusky Brown. The Legs are short, and Feather'd down as low as the Feet ; the Claws, or Talons, pretty much the same of the former, except the inner side of the outermost fore Toe, which is more flat towards the Edge, by which it's Enabled the better to secure its Prey.



The Hen Macaw, from JAMAICA,



IS the largest of the Parrot kind, being near thirty Inches from the tip of the Bill, to the end of the Tail, the Bill is very much Hooked, in a Semicircular Form. The top of the Head, with the Neck, and upper parts

of

of the Body are of a beautiful Azure, or Blue colour ; the Breast, Throat, and lower parts, are of a fine Yellow ; the Tail is very long, being generally in this kind Sixteen or Eighteen Inches, the upper Part of it Blue, and the under part Yellow. The Legs are Ash-colour'd, being short and thick, and arm'd with large crooked black Talons. The Cock differs Considerably from the Hen, being of an exceeding beautiful Scarlet, and Blue.

They are in size, near as large as a well fed *Capon*, and bear a large price, being frequently sold for ten or twelve Guineas a piece. This seems to be the same called by ALDROVANDUS, *The Blue, and Yellow Maccaw*.



The

The Barbadoes PARROT,

IS about the size of a Common Pidgeon, and has a Semicircular Horn-colour'd Bill, the Pupil of the Eye is black, the Irides of a sort of Saffron colour, which it has a power of Contracting at pleasure; the Eye is Incircled with a sort of cinerous Skin; the fore part of the Head pale, pretty much inclining to an Ash-colour, surrounded with a fine Yellow, which passes round the sides

sides of the Face, ending under the Throat. The upper part of the Head, the Breast, Back, and Belly, are of a beautiful Green; the upper Scapular Feathers of the Wings Yellow, and some of the Exterior coverts Blue, others Red; the Quill feathers more Inclining to a purple: the Tail is of a lovely Green, the Thighs Yellow, and the Legs Feather'd down as low as the Feet, which are of a sort of Ash-colour, with black Talons.

This specie, is naturally Tame, and good Humour'd, and capable of being teach'd to talk exceeding well.

The Lawry, from BRASILS,



IS something larger than the *Barbadoes Parrot*; the Bill is large, and more Inclin'd to a Buff colour; the Pupil

Pupil of the Eye is black, the Irides Yellow. It has a fine bright Blue tuft of Feathers growing on the top of the Head ; the rest of the Head, and the Neck, Breast, and upper part of the Back are Scarlet, with a fine Ring of Yellow Encircling the Neck ; the covert Feathers of the Wings are a fine Green, Intermix'd with Yellow. The Quill-feathers Appear of a Delightful Ultramarine Blue ; the rest of the Body with the Thighs, being white, with a mixture of Pink-colour, ending towards the Tail with a sort of Scarlet mixture. The Tail in general is Purple, with a mixture of Redish Brown ; the Legs and Feet are of an Ash-colour, and the Claws black.

They are exceeding Docible, and will learn any Language, and pronounce it very Articulately, and are said to be the most beautiful, of all the Parrot kind, and value'd commonly at Fifteen, or Twenty Guineas a piece.

There's a very remarkable Story, in Sir WILLIAM TEMPLES *Memoirs of Christendom*, (taken Notice of also by the Ingenious Mr. LOCKE, in his essay of human Understanding, Vol. 1. chap. 27.) which take in SIR WILLIAM's own Words.

“ I had a Mind to know from Prince Maurice's own
“ Mouth the Account of a common, but much credited
“ Story, that I had heard so often from many others, of
“ an old *Parrot* he had in *Brazil*, during his Govern-
“ ment there, that spoke, and asked, and answered com-
“ mon Questions like a reasonable Creature ; so that
“ those of his Train there, generally concluded it to be
“ Witchery or Possession ; and one of his Chaplains,
“ who lived long afterwards in *Holland*, would never
“ from that Time endure a *Parrot*, but said they all
“ had a Devil in them. I had heard many Particulars
“ of this Story, and assevered by People hard to be dis-
“ credited, which made me ask Prince Maurice what
“ there was of it. He said, with his usual Plainness
“ and

and Drynes in Talk, there was something true, but
 a great deal false of what had been reported. I de-
 fired to know of him what there was of the first ? He
 told me short and coldly, that he had heard of such
 an old Parrot when he came to *Braſil*; and though
 he believed nothing of it, and 'twas a good Way off,
 yet he had so much Curiosity as to send for it, that
 'twas a very great and a very old one; and when it
 came first into the Room where the Prince was, with
 a great many Dutch-men about him, it said present-
 ly, *What a Company of white Men are here ? They*
 ask'd it what he thought that Man was, pointing at
 the Prince ? It answer'd, *Some General or other*; when
 they brought it close to him, he asked it, *whence*
comye ; It answer'd, *from Marinnan*, *The Prince*,
To whom do you belong ? The Parrot, to a Portugueze.
Prince, What do you there ? Parrot I look after the
Chickens. The Prince laugh'd, and said, *You look after*
the Chickens; Parrot answered, *Yes I, and I know*
well enough how to do it. and made the Chuck four
 or five Times, that People use to make to Chickens
 when they call them.

I set down the Words of this worthy Dialogue in
 French, just as Prince Maurice said them to me. * I
 asked him in what Language the Parrot spoke ? and
 he said, in *Braſilian*. I asked whether he understood
Braſilian ? He said, No, but he had taken Care to
 have two Interpreters by him, the one a *Dutchman*
 that spoke *Braſilian*, and the other a *Braſilian*, that
 spoke *Dutch*; that he asked them separately and pri-
 vately, and both of them agreed in telling him just the
 same Thing that the Parrot said. I could not but

* *Dou venes vous ? De Marinnan. A qui esies vous :*
A un Portugais. Que fais tu-la ? Je garde les pouilles ?
Vous gardez les pouilles ? Ouy moy, & je scai bien faire.

“ tell this odd Story, because it is so much out of the
“ Way, and from the first Hand, and what may pass
“ for a good one: For I dare say this Prince, at least,
“ believed himself in all he told me, having ever passed
“ for a very honest and pious Man; I leave it to Natu-
“ ralists to reason, and other Men to believe as they
“ please upon it; however, it is not, perhaps, amiss to
“ relieve or enliven a busie Scene sometimes with such
“ Digressions, whether to the Purpose or no.

The Brasilian MACCAN, or MACCAW,



IS in size as large as a Common Raven, and has a
large Head, the upper part of which appears flat;

It

It has a very great Bill, Hooked like the rest of this kind, the upper Mandible, resembling a Flesh-colour, the under chap, which is near three Inches long, is more Inclining to a dark brown, and very broad; the Tongue and manner of feeding, is much the same of the rest of this kind. The Irides of the Eyes are white, the Pupil black, round which there's a large space of the same Colour, void of Feathers; the Head, Neck, Breast, Belly, Thighs, and under part of the Tail, and middle part of the upper side of the Wings, are all cover'd with the most elegant, and beautiful red Feathers; the Pinions of the Wings adorn'd with a lovely Yellow, in the middle of which below the red, there runs a row of fine Grass Green Feathers, the Quill-feathers below them are of a bright Blue. The lower part of the Back the Rump and upper part of the Tail, being pretty much of the same fine Ultramarine blue Colour. The Tail is nine or ten Inches long, reaching Considerably lower than the Wings when clos'd.



The Bengal PAROQUEET,



IS Considerably less than the Common Parrot, the upper part of the Bill is Yellow, the lower part black. The Back part of the Head, of a paleish red, shaded with Purple, the throat is of a dark Colour, with a small black Circle running round the lower part of the Neck; the Belly, Breast, and Thighs, are of a pale Yellowish Colour

Colour, shaded with Green, the Wings, the Back and upper side of the Tail, are of a beautiful Grass Green; the Tail is compos'd of but few Feathers, those in the middle being the longest, the under side of it of a pale Yellow. The Legs Ash-colour'd. This Bird by the Natives of Bengal, is call'd *Fridatutah*.

There's a very great variety of species in the Parrot kind, whether we consider them with regard to the different Climates, the different sizes, or Colours; *Johnston* has remark'd that the curious have observ'd above a Hundred sorts of them; *Margravius*, and several other Antient Authors have (tho' in a less degree,) contributed a good deal to the Confirmation, of this Supposition.

Mr. WALKER, in his *Memoirs of the Royal Society*, relating to their manner of feeding, has observ'd with Relation to the *Paroquet*, (which he had the Curiosity to dissect,) that it has besides the Gizzard two Craws, the uppermost being only a receptacle, or Sack for the Food, which is Canary seed, to be again return'd to the Mouth, where it is re-chew'd having before been only Husk'd, this Animal Ruminating as some Quadrupeds do; and he says he observed it, when upon the Pearch, not only bring up it's food again into its mouth, and there chew it, but when the cock and hen sit together on the perch, he would put the food out of his own mouth into the hen's; their manner of chewing is thus, the under bill, being much shorter, shuts within the upper, or against the roof of the mouth, which is fitted with several rows of very small cross-bars as the mouths of horses, dogs, and some other animals are; these bars are not soft, but horny, as being part of the upper bill; so that the bird, by carrying the edge of the under bill and end of the tongue, against the ridges in the upper, breaks and reduces to a pap the seeds that have been first moistened in the craw, to expedite which actions, the upper bill is joined just below the eyes; the food, being thus macerated,

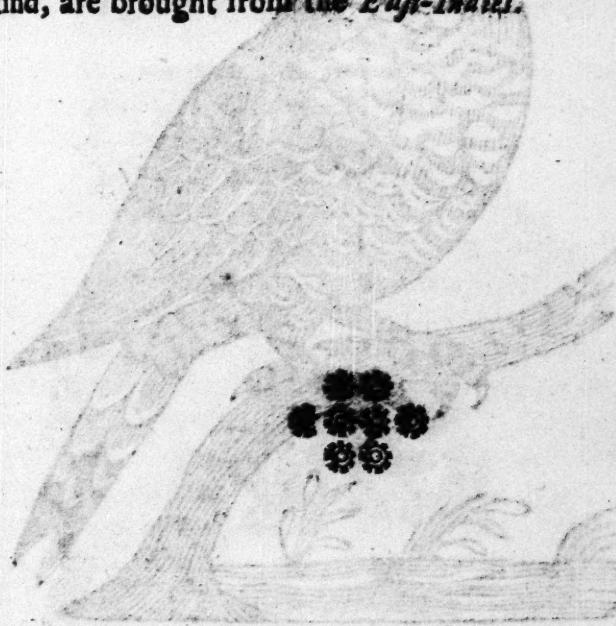
fed, is by the *Gula* again committed to the second crop; but before its entrance into it, it passes by a number of small glands placed in that part of the *Gula*; that the food may squeeze out of them in its passage, a juice, of what necessity in digestion may be enquired; from hence the food passes into the gizzard, or proper ventricle, small in comparison of the *Ingluvies*, or crop; where, by several stones picked out of the sand given it, and by the motion of the gizzard, it is comminuted, and thence transmitted to the intestines, on the sides of which, with in a small distance, is placed the *Pancreas*.

The Ash-colour'd PARROT,



IS something larger than a Dove, the Bill is form'd much like the rest of this kind, and is of a black Colour

Colour, the upper part of it next to the Head, is cover'd with a naked Skin, which is continued to the sides of the Head, and round the Eyes; and is a pale, or whitish Colour, quite bare of Feathers; the Feathers in general, that grow upon the upper part of the Head, and Neck, are Considerably shorter than those on the other parts of the Body; all the parts of which except the Tail, (which is of a fine Vermillion red,) are of a dark Ash-colour, growing more pale towards the lower part of the Back, and Rump, the Belly being still Paler, so as to resemble a sort of dusky white: the Tail is short, reaching but little lower than the Wings. The best sort of this kind, are brought from the *East-Indies.*



The

The Angola Paroquet,



IS a very beautiful Bird, something larger than the Turtle Dove, with a thick Ash colour'd Bill, shaded with Light Green. The covert Feathers of the Wings are Green, except some of the Outermost, and the Quill Feathers, which are Blue: The Scapular Feathers, the Head,

Head, Breast, and Belly, are of an exceeding fine Beautiful yellow, very much resembling a gold-colour interpers'd with shades of bright Scarlet. The tail is forked and pretty long, and appears of a sort of Yellowish green the Legs, and Feet are of a fine Ferruginous Red.

They build, and roost, upon very high Trees, and fly together in Companies, making a great Noise, (as the whole species of these birds usually do.) They are found upon the coast of Guinea, Particularly at *Angola*, from whence this has it's name; but there is Numbers of them found also in the midland Countries, of the *East-Indies*; they will learn to pronounce a variety of Words, when kept Tame.



The East-India PARROQUEET,



IS more than twice as large as the small green *Paroquet*, the upper part of the Head is of a fine bluish Green, the sides more pale. The Bill is form'd much like the rest of the Parrot kind, the upper Mandible being Yellow, and the lower black. The Eyes are compass'd with a dusky colour'd Brown Circle, the Irides of a fine Yellow; there's a broad line of black, runs from the under part of the lower chap, towards the Back

part

part of the Neck, where it meets a sort of purple line that Encompasses the hinder part of the Head. The Breast is of a beautiful Rose colour; the Wings, Back, and under part of the Belly, are Yellow, finely shaded, or gloss'd with Green. The Tail is seven or eight Inches long, the middle Feathers being longest, and Terminating in a point; of the same Colour of the Wings; the Legs and Feet, are Ash-colour'd, the Claws black.

They are capable of Learning many Languages, and Speak their words in a very Articulate manner.

The Royston CROW,



I S about the size of a common one, and weighs about Eighteen or Twenty Ounces; the Bill is black, ex-

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cept the tip end, which is of a palish white, 'tis strong, smooth, and near two Inches and a half long, a little crooked, or bending; the Nostrils are round and cover'd with a sort of small Bristly hairs; the Tongue is black, pretty broad and rough on the sides, a little cloven. The Eyes are of a sort of Hazle Colour. The Head, Wings and Throat, are of a glossy Bluish black; the Breast, Belly, Back, and Neck are Grey, or Ash colour'd; the shafts of the Feathers more dark, or blackish; the feathers upon the Throat, where the Grey, and Black meet have their outer sides, or edges grey, and the Inner sides black.

THE Tail is about six or seven Inches long, made up of about twelve Feathers, gradually shortning on each side. The Back Toe or Claw, is pretty large, the others are near equal. They are subject to be Infested with Ticks, and Lice. Their food is Wheat, Barley, and other Grain.

ALDROVANDUS, has a long, story of their living, and breeding upon high Mountains, &c, but they are very Common, on the Heaths, and Fields, about New-market, and in some parts of Bedfordshire, but much more so in the Fields about Rayton, and other parts of Cambridgshire, where I have observ'd them Feeding: some of which have appear'd of a much more pale, or whitish grey Colour, than others; but whether this be owing to their different sexes, or their different Ages, I shall not take upon me to determine; tho' I should rather Incline to think the latter.

The Story of the Crow, mention'd by an Author of PLUTARCHS Reputation, seems to point out pretty plain, a certain degree of Rationality Discoverable among the Bruit World. He says he saw in Asia, a thirsty Crow, that perceiving a small Quantity of Water, in a narrow Vessel, which by reason of its depth she could not reach; she these upon gather'd a number of Stones and cast in.

to it, till she had rais'd the Water, to a sufficient heighth to relieve her Thirst. When to this we add, the dangers they are capable of shuning the Provisions, many of the Bruit Creation make for futurity, their various modes of conveying their Apprehensions, and Ideas to each other; we must at least Acknowledge their often capable of becoming our Tutors in prudence, if not our Masters in Science.

The Cornish C H O U G H,



V E R Y much resembles the Jack daw, but is something larger, being upwards of thirty Inches from the point of each Wing, when extended, and from the

the Bill to the end of the Tail, about seventeen, weighing about twelve or thirteen Ounces. It has a Crooked long red Bill, pretty sharp, the upper Mandible longer than the lower, the Tongue a little Cloven, but shorter than the Bill, and broad and thin. The Nostrils are round, and cover'd with Feathers that reflect Downwards. The plumage of the whole Body is black. The Legs and Feet very much like those of the common Jack-daw, only of a Red Colour.

They feed upon Worms, and Insects, and frequent Rocks, Old Castles, and Unhabited Buildings, by the Sea-side, along the *Western Coasts of England*; having a Voice resembling that of the Jack-daw, but much more Hearse.



The

The Switzerland Wood Crow,



I S pretty near as large as a Common Hen, and has a red Bill, formed narrow and long, by which she's enabl'd the better to force it into narrow chinks, holes in Trees, Walls, and Clifts of Rocks, for Insects, Worms &c, upon which she feeds: she also feeds on Crickets, Grasshoppers, Frogs, and small Fish:

IT'S Head is of a dusky Yellow, shaded with red, on the

the hinder part of which there's a pretty large Crest of Feathers; the Wings, Tail, and some other parts of the Body, are of a dark green Colour, with a fine purple shade. The Legs and Feet are of the same red, as the Bill.

THEY delight in *Mountainous, Woody, desert Places,* and Build their Nests, in old forsaken *Castles, and Towers;* where they lay generally two or three Eggs; their Young ones commonly fly about the beginning of June; but are capable of being made tame and sociable, if taken Young from the Nest, and will be so train'd up, as to fly out into the Fields, and return on their own accord, after having been a little accustom'd to it. Their flesh is said to be sweet and tender, and 'tis Customary, with those that Rob their Nests, to leave one of the young ones, to Encourage the old ones, not to forsake the place.



The

The SWAN,



H A S a small Bill, broad towards the Head, but smaller, and a little bended at the end. It is of a reddish Colour, and is serrated, or indented like a Saw; and has a round tubercle on the top, where it joins the Head. The Neck is very long, and is said to consist of no less than twenty eight Vertebræ, or Joints, which enables it to Fish, as with a Line. The Feet are adorn'd with a great many beautiful spots of Black, Red, White, and Blue intermix'd; and are webbed by a membrane compos'd of little, round, unequal Scales. The claws

are Intersected by little cross lines, like so many Rings. The middle one, being the largest and thickest. It uses one Foot for an Oar, and with the other steers it's body. The Tongue has a furrow down the middle, answering to the little Teeth in the middle of the palate, and is very rough towards the Root. The body is cover'd with a soft delicate plumage, which in the old ones is white as Snow, but in the young ones grey.

It is an Amphibious Bird ; but delights mostly in the Water.

It feeds on *Grass*, *Grain*, and *Fish Sparrow* ; and is said to live two Hundred Years.

The Original conceit of the Swans singing before it's death, seems to have taken it's rise from the Fable of the Antients, that the Soul of *Orpheus* was transmigrated into a *Savan*; from whence the *Greeks* and *Egyptians* have held that Bird in great Veneration. But there's no reason to believe the sweetness of their singing was the occasion of that Fable, as it's generally believ'd they do not sing at all.

The silver Swans, no more than other Fowl,
With tuneful Notes, presage impending Death,
The notion of their dying tuneful breath,
Was meant an emblem of a pious Soul.

Such, whose *fair life*, white as their *snowy down*,
Not stain'd with the Opprobrious marks of Vice,
Arriving at the Gates of *Paradise*,
Their end with Joyful *Resignation* Crown.

Sr. *Richard Hawkins*, in his *Voyage to the South-Sea*, says, they observ'd a bundance of Fowls as large and as big as Swans, that came hovering about their Ship, and as the wind calm'd settled themselves in the *Sea*, and fed upon the Sweepings of the Ship. Being therefore, says he, desirous to see what they were, we threw out a line and hook, which one of these ravenous Few ! presently
sciz'd

of B I R D S. &c.

feiz'd, but swallowing the bait was himself taken. But the Men that went to lay hold of him, were soundly paid for their attempt; for the Bird laid on so fast and so hard upon their fingers, that they both let go their hold, and came off shewing their hands all black and blue. After this manner they fish'd up several others, but were forc'd to fasten a cord about their Necks, and so drew them up into the Ship; for they were too fierce and furious to be handled. They prov'd very good meat, tender, and of kindly Nourishment, they were of two Colours, some White, and others Grey; their Beaks were more crooked than those of *Falcons*; in each Wing they had three Joints, and both Wings being extended to their full stretch, from the Extremity of one to that of the other was more than two Fathom.



The Tame G o o s e,



THIS is a large Fowl, so well known in most parts of Europe, that a long description of it is entirely Unnecessary. They differ in Colour, some being White, some Brown others Grey ; 'tis said to be very long liv'd, some of the Antients have affirm'd it will live two Hundred Years. It makes a hissing noise, like that of a Serpent when anger'd.

THE Fox that does our race devour,
That emblem of Tyrannick power ;
By every Stratagem, and art,
Diffuses pannicks thro' the Heart,

Whild

of BIRDS. &c. 53

While we, too oft in youth and Age,
Fall Victims to his tyrant Rage,
Tho' this we deem a heavy curse,
Foxes of state are often worse.

I need not say how beneficial this creature is to Mankind in General, the following Riddle or Enigma on a Quill, by *Dean Swift* is Sufficiently Expressive of it's Universal Usefulness

A RIDDLE.

IN Youth exalted high in Air,
Or bathing in the Waters fair,
Nature to form me took delight,
And clad my Body all in white :
My Person tall, and slender waist,
On either Side with Fringes grac'd ;
Till me that tyrant Man esp'y'd,
And dragg'd me from my Mother's side ;
No wonder now I look so thin ;
The tyrant stript me to the Skin :
My Skin he flay'd, my Hair he cropt ;
At Head and Foot my Body lopt :
And then, with Heart more hard than Stone,
He pick't my Marrow from the Bone.

To vex me more, he took a Break,
To slit my Tongue, and made me speak :
But, that which wonderful appears,
I speak to Eyes and not to Ears.
He oft employs me in disguise,
And makes me tell a thousand Lies :

To

To me he chiefly gives in trust
To please his Malice, or his Lust.
From me no Secret he can hide;
I see his Vanity and Pride;
And my delight is to expose
His Follies to his greatest Foes.

All Languages I can command,
Yet not a word I Understand.
Without my Aid, the best Divine
In Learning would not know a Line:
The Lawyer must forget his Pleading,
The Scholar could not show his Reading.
Nay; Man, my Master, is my Slave:
I give Command to kill or save.
Can grant ten thousand Pounds a Year,
And make a Beggar's Brat a Peer.

But, while I thus my Life relate,
I only hasten on my Fate.
My Tongue is black, my Mouth is furr'd,
I hardly now can force a word.
I dye unpity'd and forgot;
And on some Dunghill left to rot.

of BIRDS, &c.

The Wild Goose,

IS a pretty large Fowl, weighing commonly six or seven pounds, the Wings very long, being from point to point when extended near five Foot; the Bill upwards of two Inches long, of a dark Orange Colour, the upper side of the Body is generally of a dark Brown Colour, except the covert Feathers of the Wings, some of which are of a bluish kind of Ash-colour, others have white Edges,

Edges, and tips. The Tail is pretty near six Inches Long, of a Brown Colour with white tips, but the Feathers growing next it are all white; the under parts of the body are a light grey, the under part of the Tail white. The Legs and Feet are of a sort of Saffron Colour, the Claws black.

There's great Numbers of them in the Fenny parts of Lincolnshire; and they are frequently observ'd in the Spring time, to fly Westward in very large Flock, having a leader, the rest following after in a long Train or String.



The

The Brent Goose,



W eighs about three Pounds and a half, the upper part of the Breast, and the Head, and Neck, are of a dark Brown, very much Inclining to black; on each side of the middle of the Neck, is a line of white, which appears like a Ring, the Bill is black, and about an Inch and half long, the Back is something darker than the Common Goose, near the Tail the Feathers are white the lesser Quill-feathers of the Wings and the

Breast are of a dark grey, the Belly White, the larger Quill-feathers and the feet are Black.

The *Brent Goose* and *Barnacle*, have by some ancient Authors been reckon'd the same Birds, but some modern writers plainly prove them to be two different species.

Concerning the Production of this Bird, there are various Opinions amongst Authors, Some affirming them to be bred of the rotten Planks of Ship-wreck'd Vessels; others of the putrified Apples of a certain Tree; and others of a certain fruit resembling a Ball of Leaves caked together, which falling into the Water at the proper season, vivifies, and is turned into this Fowl. And of this notion were *Isidorus*, *Olaus Magnus*, *Hector Boethius*, *Scaliger*, *Gesner* and others. But those who allow of no such Monstrous Productions in nature have justly exploded these fancies as idle and Extravagant; and affirm them to be bred in the ordinary way of Generation. And several Dutch Mariners assure us, that in *Greenland* they have both seen them sitting on their Eggs, and feeding their Young ones.

They are found in *Scotland*, *Wales*, *Ireland*, and other Parts.

Their taste is very Unpleasant, which makes them only eaten by the poorer sort of People.

W. BARENTS in his Voyage into the *North Seas*, gives an account of many Eggs of the Red Geese which they found under 80 degrees in *Greenland*; before which time it was not known where these Birds were hatch'd, no Man before having been heard to be under 80 degrees. These are the Birds that at a certain season come into *Holland*, about *Weiringen*, and are there Yearly taken in great plenty.

The

The Canada Goose,



IS a large Fowl, weighing near five Pounds when in flesh; and from the Extremity of each Wing when extended, is upwards of four Foot, from the end of the Bill to the Tail, upwards of two. The Bill is a little more than an Inch long, and of a blackish Colour; under the Chin and about the Eyes, 'tis of a pale kind of buff colour; The rest of the upper part of the Body black, only the Wings which are a dark grey, except the outer-

most Edges of the Quill-feathers, which are Black ; the under part of the Body is white. The Legs and Feet are Black. They have been shot, (but very rarely,) in several Rivers in this Kingdom. They are very good eating when taken Young, and full of flesh.

The Spanish GOOSE; or Swan GOOSE,



W Eighs near eight Pounds ; the Bill from the base is Black, where there arises a Knob, or Bunch which hangs over it, and is in the old Birds, and more especially,

of BIRD S. &c.

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especially in the Males very large, the Back is of a darkish grey Intermix'd with a reddish Brown, the Throat and Breast of the same Colour, but more pale, with a dark list running a long the side of the Neck, from the upper part of the Head to the Back, and a white line passing between the Eyes and the Bill. The Tail appears pretty much of the same Colour of the Wings and Back, only the tips of some of the Feathers are of a whitish Colour; the feet are in most of them of an Orange Colour. 'Tis a fine stately Bird, and Generally walks with his Head and Neck, erected, which makes him appear more so; they frequently produce a Bastard kind by coupling with tame Geese: they are Exceeding good meat when young and fat, having a very pleasant taste, preferable a good deal to that of the common Goose.



The

A General HISTORY

The Soland Goose,



IS not so large as the tame Goose, the Bill is Ash-colour'd a little hooked at the point about three Inches long, having a sort of Tooth on each side resembling some Birds of Prey. The skin on the sides of the Head beyond the Eyes is bare of Feathers, it has not any Nostrils at all, but a sort of furrow that extends it self thro' the whole length of the Bill on each side, the Edges of which are serrate, by which its enabled the better to hold it's Prey. The whole plumage is like that of other Geese; they are all over White, except some of the Quill-feathers, at the time they have Moulded their **Chicken**

Chicken Feathers. The Legs and Feet as far as they are bare, which is as high as the Knees are Black.

They come yearly to the *Bass Island** in Scotland, in large Numbers where they breed, laying only one Egg each; and as they are never Shot at nor Affrighted, will feed their young close by you: they feed upon Fish, and go away in the Autumn, but to what place is not known.

When they come in the spring there is usually but three or four at first, which precede the rest as so many spies, or Harbingers, and are followed by them a few Days after, as is attested by several credible Authors. They build their Nests in the Rock, and employ for that purpose such a Quantity of Sticks as is almost Incredible; insomuch that the Inhabitants of that part of the Country, upon finding a few Nests, think themselves Plentifully provided with fuel for a Twelvemonth. They deposit their Eggs in the Holes of the Rock, and while they are laying them rest one Foot upon another; whence *Johnson* thinks they derive their Name from *Solea*, the Sole of the Foot. They feed their Young ones with the most delicate sorts of Fish; and if in flying away with one, they see another they like better, they Immediately drop the first, and plunge into the Water again with great Violence. They likewise disgorge a great Quantity of Fish, which were formerly us'd as food

by

* Note. The Bas is an almost Inaccessible Rock, situated in the Mouth of the River Forth in Scotland, seven Miles from Land. It faces St. Andrews on the North North Berwick on the South, the German Ocean on the East. It formerly was a Prison, for those who dissented from the then Establish'd Church, viz. the Church of England, and is now Inhabited by Soland Geese, and other Sea Fowl.

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by the Garrison of the Castle. They have but a small Intestine, which yields an Oil of a singular virtue; said to cure the Sciatica, and the Gout.

The young ones, when taken, are said to smell like a Red Herring.

The flesh is black and hard, and requires some good Wine to digest it.

Sir Walter Moyle, seems to have rectified a mistake in Mr. RAY, with relation to the Bird he calls the Cornish Gannet which Sr. WALTER affirms to be the *Soland Goose*, and says he has one by him very well preserv'd, which was brought him alive.



The

The Muscovian GOOSE,



D iffers a good deal from the Gander which is the reason I chose to give the figure of each. The Bill is much of the same Colour of the Ganders, but the Excrecence or Knob, is not near so large, the Eyes are of the same Colour. The Neck, Head, and Breast appear of a dilute dusky Colour. The upper part of the V o l. II. I Back,

Back, the Wings and Thighs, of a sort of dusky Brown Inclining to Black, some of the exterior Edges of the Feathers of a dusky white; the Belly white, the Legs the same Colour of the Ganders.

These curious Birds have been brought over from Muscovy, and have been propagated here; but are Sold at a very great Price.



This bird is called a Muscovy Duck, and is a native of Muscovy. It is a large bird, about the size of a swan, and has a long neck, a large head, and a very long beak. The feathers on its back and wings are dark, and the feathers on its belly are white. The legs are black, and the feet are webbed. The bird is very tame, and will eat from the hand.

The

The Muscovian GANDER,

IS a curious large Fowl weighing, thirteen or fourteen Pounds and is from the point of the Bill to the end of the Tail upwards of three Feet, and from the point of each Wing when expanded near five Feet, 'tis a stately fine Majestick Bird. The Bill is of an Orange Colour upon the base of the upper mandible of which grows a

large Excrecence or Knob of the same Colour, the lower part of which towards the Head is Black, and bordered with White. The pupil of the Eye is Black, the iris of a fine Yellow, or Gold Colour, under the Bill is a large Bag, or Wallet; the upper part of the Head and sides of the Neck are of a dark Brown, as is also the upper part of the Back, only the outward Edges of the feathers are more dilute; the Wings, and the rest of the body white except a few dark brown feathers on the upper side of the Tail. The Legs and Feet are of a fine Orange Colour with black Claws.



The

The G A N S E R,



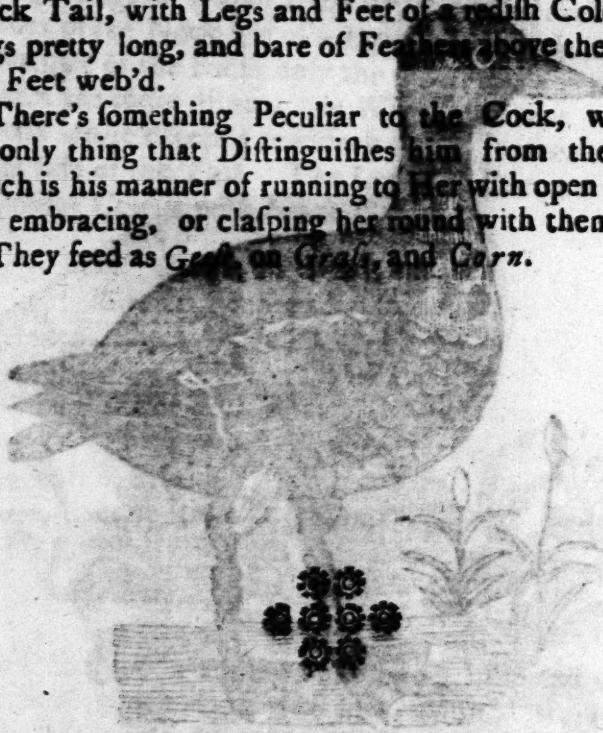
IS a Bird clas'd, with those of the Goose kind, the Bill, Feet, and other parts very much resembling them; the upper part of the Head, and all the under part of the Body being of a Palish Yellow, or buff-colour, tinctur'd with a sort of reddish Brown, with a large spot of a deeper Colour upon the Breast; It has a flat red Bill toothed much like that of a common Goose, with whitish colour'd Eyes, round which on the fore-part of the Head is of a reddish Brown, with a Ring of

the

the same Colour, encircling the upper part of the Neck, the upper part of the Body pretty much of the same Colour, except the Scapular Feathers of the Wings, which are white, and the Quill-Feathers Black. It has a short Black Tail, with Legs and Feet of a reddish Colour, the Legs pretty long, and bare of Feathers above the Knees, the Feet web'd.

There's something Peculiar to the Cock, which is the only thing that Distinguishes him from the Hen, which is his manner of running to her with open Wings, and embracing, or clasping her round with them.

They feed as Geese on Gras, and Corn.



The

The GOOS-ANDER,



IS a beautiful Fowl, and weighs about four Pounds, the Bill is upwards of three Inches long, the upper Mandible of a dark Colour, the under of a sort of Yellowish Brown, 'tis a little hooked, and tooth'd like a Saw on both sides, the Irides of the Eyes are of a Sanguine Colour, and the Nostrils large. The Head and upper part of the Neck, and the crest are of a Yellowish Brown, the Back, and back part of the Neck, with the upper part of the Tail are of Darkish Cinerous Colour, resembling a Brown, the Wings are Black and White Intermix'd and Beautifully shaded, some of the Rows Black, others tip'd with White, so that they make a beautiful Appearance; the Legs and Feet are Red.

THEY

They feed upon Fish ; their flesh has a Fishy Un-
pleasant taste.

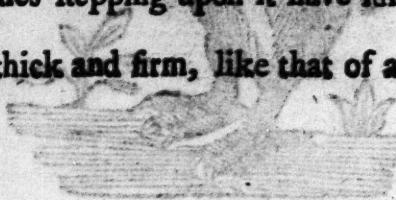
The account *Baumgarten*, a Nobleman of Germany, gives in his travels thro' Egypt &c, with relation not only to the Hatching of the Eggs of Geese, but of those of other Fowls, is very Extraordinary, he says at *Alcanica*, he saw an Oven shut up on all Hands with Lime and Clay into which they put the Eggs of several sorts of Fowl, as Geese, Hens, Doves, &c, which not by the Mothers Hatching, but by the Warmth and Influence of the fire and slime brought forth living young ones, according to their several kinds in a short time; who afterwards followed a Man either to be fed, or to be sold, as Chickens hatch'd in a natural way used to follow their Mothers. He says that in these Ovens there is sometimes three or four Thousand Eggs, which produce each their Respective young ones, which if we consider the Incredible Number of young Fowls that are found in Egypt, does not seem Improbable.

The Magellan Goose,

THIS is a Sea-fowl, of the Goose-kind, though it has a different sort of Bill. It is of the size of a very large Goose, and is very fat; insomuch that those which are full grown commonly are thirteen or fourteen, and sometimes sixteen Pounds weight; and the Younger from eight, or ten, to twelve Pounds weight. The Feathers Underneath the Bill are Black; but lower and under the Belly White. It has a short thick Neck, with a white circle. It has no Wings, but instead of

them two small leather Pinions ; which hang down the sides, like two little Arms ; and are cover'd Underneath with short stiff Feathers ; and lower with still shorter and stiffer Feathers, of a white Colour, intermix'd here and there with Black. These are by no means adapted for flying ; but are of great service to their Swimming. They have a larger Bill than a Raven, but flatter, and a little hooked at the end ; a very short Tail, and black Feet, which are like those of a Goose, but not so broad. They walk upright with their Heads erected, and their Pinions hanging down by their sides like Arms ; so that at a distance, they appear more like little Men, or Pigmies, than Geese. They feed only on Fish, Notwithstanding which their flesh has no fishy taste, nor any Ungrateful flavour. They live chiefly in the Sea, and seldom come on shore, unless to lay their Eggs and hatch them, when four or five of them will sit together in one Nest or Hole, which they dig in the Sand like a Rabbet Burrow, hollowing the Ground in such a manner, that Mariners sometimes stepping upon it have sunk in up to the Knees.

Their skin is thick and firm, like that of a Swine:



The Common, or Tame Duck,

IS so Universally known that a Particular Description seems absolutely Unnecessary, I shall therefore chuse to Entertain the reader with a remark of the Ingenious Mr. DURHAM on this Fowl.

He observes that the Duck has three pair of large Nerves that come into her Bill, and therefore Quaffers and Gropes out her meat in the Waters and Mud, out of sight, whereby she has the Accuracy to Distinguish what food is most Agreeable and proper, and to reject what is otherwise, without the use of that other fence the Eye; which is the wonderful Provision situate by Providence in the Bill, for judging of the Food.



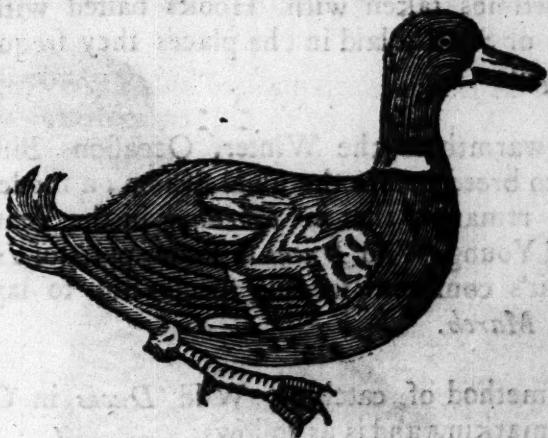
The Duck, A Poem

WHEN grown and fed 'midst gentle showers,
We fail a prey to diff'rent powers;
The *Priest* and *States-man* both agree,
In laying different claims to me.

— The seventh Sir ! bee't Egg or Bird,
I claim as mine. — And take my word
Delicious Duck, and Pigg excite,
And raise a Founder'd appetite.
Tho' Dorothy her los' Bemoans
I'll 'ore a Bottle pick thy Bones.

The States-man oft from Buishnes slips
And 'ore my Carcase licks his Lips
Thus plain it is without Debate
There's Birds of Prey in Church and State.

The Wild Duck,



IS not quite so large as the Tame one; It's Bill is of a Yellow Colour, shaded with Green, upwards of two Inches long, and near an Inch broad, with a Nail or round tip at the extremity of the upper Mandible, which is pretty common in most of the Duck kind, the upper part of the Body is of a dark Brown Colour spotted with Black, the Back and covert Feathers of the Wings having light Edges, some of the lesser rows being of a fine glossy bluish Colour; and the tips White. The Legs and Feet are of a fine Orange Colour and the Claws Black.

They fly together in flocks in the Winter time, but in the Summer only by Pairs, the *Mallard* and *Duck* together; they build their Nests near the Water amongst Rushes or Heath and generally lay twelve or fourteen Eggs.

THEY

THEY are common in *Lincolnsbirs, Norfolk, the Isle of Ely*, and many other places in this Kingdom, and are taken in decoys by Ducks, train'd up for that purpose ; and at their Moulting time, when they can't fly great Numbers of them are destroy'd with Nets. They are sometimes taken with Hooks baited with large Worms, or Snails, laid in the places they frequent, for that purpose.

THE warmth of the Winter, Occasions Birds frequently to breed before the usual Season ; a modern Author has remark'd that in *February* in the Year 1732 they had Young Wild *Ducks* in some parts of *Ireland* ; whereas it's common for this species not to lay their Eggs till *March*.

THE method of catching Wild *Ducks* in *China* is worth remarking and is as follows.

THE Man that persues them puts his Head into the shell of a large Gourd, with holes made in it to see, and breath through ; then goes naked into the Water and either walks or swims so low, that nothing appears above the Water but the Gourd. The Ducks being Accustomed to see Gourds floating on the surface and to play about them, approach them without fear when the Duck-Hunter taking them by the Feet pulls them under Water, to prevent their making a noise, wrings their Necks, and fastens them to his Girdle, persuing his Exercise till he has destroyed a great Number.

The French Field Duck,



IS about the size of a *Pheasant*, the shape of the Head is much like that of the *Quail*, but a great deal larger

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ger, the Bill bears some resemblance to that of a common Pullet, it inhabits in the open Fields and is taken much in the manner as *Partridges* are, with *Hawks*, *Nets* and *Snares* they fly with very great swiftness for two or three Hundred yards together very near the ground and have several arts of defending themselves, being a very crafty Bird; and wherever they alight they are exceeding swift. The Head and upper part of the Body are of a Yellowish Brown beautifully variegated, with Black and White, the Belly and Thighs of a more pale Colour, pretty much inclining to White, the Legs and Feet are Ash-colour'd.

'T is a Bird peculiar to *France*, where it is Universally known, by almost every Person. It takes it's name from it's manner of sitting upon the Ground, which it does very much like the Water-Duck, but bears no other resemblance to a Water-Powl.

It feeds on most sorts of Grain; *Beetles*, *Ants*, and *Flies*, and likewise upon the leaves of green Corn; the flesh is of an exceeding delicate taste, not in the least inferior to that of the *Pheasant*.

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The VULPANSER, or SHELDRAKE,

HAS a reddish Breast, which together with some Part of the Belly is beautifully spotted after the manner of shell-work; from whence it is suppos'd to derive it's name. Part of the Neck is White, as are also some Feathers in the Wings. The Bill is hooked at the end, and has a little crest, or fleshy Excrescence on the top towards the Head.

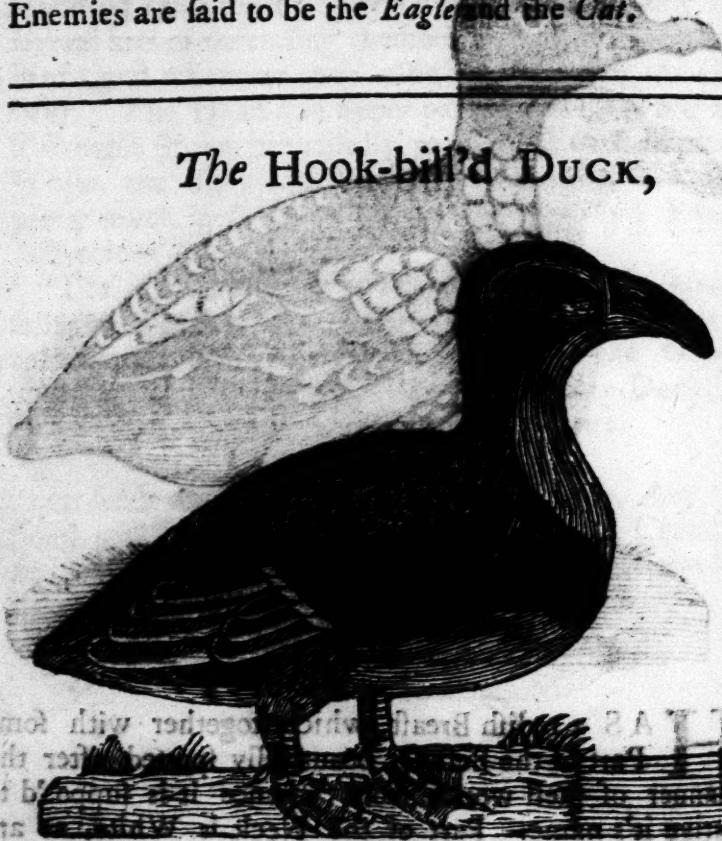
It builds it's nest in the Holes of Rocks; and is said, in some Countries, to make them in Rabbet burrows.

They are very fond of their young, and defend them in the same manner as the Partridge; for by flying from

them, they mislead the Fowler, and give them an opportunity to escape.

IT is a water Fowl. *Aldrovandus* saith, it has the form of a Goose, and the craft of a Fox. Their chief Enemies are said to be the *Eagle* and the *Cat*.

The Hook-bill'd Duck,



The following Description of the Drake of this kind, may be sufficient, as it relates both to the size and Colour of each of them.

The Hook-bill'd D R A K E,



Generally weighs two Pounds or upwards, and is about two Feet from the extremity of the Bill to the end of the Tail, and in breath from the Extention of each Wing near three Feet. The Bill is crooked, of a paleish Green, except the Hook at the end, which is Black ; 'tis in length upwards of two Inches.

The upper part of the Neck, and the Head are of a dark Green, with two small white speckled Lines, one

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of which runs from the upper part of the Bill, over the Eye towards the Back part of the Head; the other runs from the Bill to the lower part of the Eye, around which there's a circle of fine white Feathers; with small white Speckles under the Chin. The Breast, Belly, and Throat are White, with small transverse spots, of a Brownish Red running cross them. The six first of the prime Feathers of the Wings are White, the rest of a Reddish Brown; the first row of covert Feathers are Blue tip'd with White, the second are Brown with white tips. The Scapular Feathers of the Wings, the sides and the Back, are of a Redish Brown, which appears dusted or speckled over with White.

The Tail is Black, with white tips which turn up in a sort of Circular curl towards the Back. The Legs and Feet are of a fine Orange Colour.



The

The Wild MALLARD,



I S about the size of the Hook-bill'd Drake, his Bill from the Angles of the mouth to the tip is about two Inches and a Quarter, and near an Inch broad, with a roundish tip at the end ; the Head and upper part of the Neck, are of a beautiful shining Green, the under Eye lids White, with a sort of half circle, or white ring that passes round the fore-part of the Neck, the under part of the Neck below the white ring to the Breast, is of a glossy Chefnut Colour. The under part of the Breast and Belly are of a sort of Ash-colour sprinkled with a variety of dark specks, resembling drops ; the Back between the Wings is of a Cinerous Red,

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Red, in like manner sprinkled or speckled; the lower part towards the Rump still darker, the Rump it self of a sort of glossy purple. The sides of the Body and the longer Thigh Feathers are Beautified with a sort of transverse Brown Lines, with a bluish sort of mixture.

The Scapular Feathers of the Wings, are of a fine silver Colour, beautifully variegated with Brown transverse Lines, the second row of the Quill feathers, tip'd with White, with the outward sides of a fine bluish Purple, with a border of Black, running between the White and the Blue, the rest of the Wings, variegated with silver colour'd feathers, with some of their edges Black, others of a dark Purple.

The under part of the Tail is Black, the Feathers on the upper part, end in sharp points, the middlemost of which turn up in a circular form towards the Back, and appear of a fine glossy purple Colour. They are Feather'd down to the Knees, the Legs and Feet are of a saffron Colour.



The Tufted, or Black-crested Duck,

I S not quite so large as the wild *Mallard*, the shape of it's Body appearing more broad, short, thick and compress'd : the Bill broad, and about two Inches long, is of a paleish Blue Colour, black at the tip ; the upper part of the Head is of a Blackish mixt Purple, with a fine crest of Feathers hanging down behind the Head, of near two Inches long ; the Nostrils are pretty large, the Irides of the Eyes are of a gold Colour, or fine Yellow. The Neck and upper part of the Body are of a very dark Brown, much Inclining to Black;

The

The Wings are short, with Black colour'd Feathers, the outward Quills of the same Colour, by degrees growing more towards a White; the second row of Quills are all White, with Black tips. The under part of the Neck, and the Breast are Black, the Belly of a fine silver colour'd White, as is also the Thighs, and under parts of the Wings. The Tail is short, compos'd of Black Feathers; the Legs are short, and the Feet of a dark lead Colour.

Mr. ALBIN says that at *Venice*, and other parts of *Italy*, it goes by the name of *Capo Negro*.



The

The Upright Duck,

IS a BIRD, that walks in a more stately and erect posture, than any other of this kind, from whence it has it's name, of the *upright Duck*.

It's Bill is of a Greenish Colour, with a sort of Brown shade or cast, the circles of the Eyes are White; the top of the Head is quite Black, under which from the

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upper

upper base of the Bill, there runs a white Circle which Surrounds the top part of the Head ; the other parts of the Head, are of a dark Colour intermixt with shades of Red and Green, which by the Reflections of different lights appear very beautiful. The Neck is finely variegated with White, and Black Feathers, the Wing. Feathers are Brown, with their outward edges White; the Back is of a dark Colour, intermixt with beautiful shades resembling the Rainbow ; the sides of the Body underneath the Wings, the Thighs, and near the vent, are of a sooty colour'd Black ; the Belly and Breast White ; the Legs and Feet of a sort of dusky Yellow.

The Muscovy D R A K E,

IS considerably larger than the generality of Fowls of
of the Duck kind; some of them being as large as
a small

a small siz'd Goose; the Bill is broad, and short, of a Redish Colour, a little hooked at the end; upon the upper part of which between the Nostrils, there grows a small round fleshy Excrecence, that appears Red like a small Cherry; the Irides of the Eyes are white encircled with a fleshy sort of Red substance resembling that on the Bill.

The upper part of the Head and Neck, appear of a dusky Colour, a little mottled with White; the sides of the Wings and the Back, are of a very uncommon mixture, of Red, Green, Brown, Purple, and White; the under part of the Body white, Interspers'd here and there with a few small Brown Feathers; the Legs and Feet of a pale Red, or rather Orange Colour.

Their flesh differs from that of the common Duck, being said to be much more pleasant; they lay a great many Eggs, and are excellent breeders, the Hen has not the tuberous flesh growing on her Bill, but with respect to Colour, is much the same as the Cock. The Cock is said to have an exceeding large Penis, red like Blood, an Inch thick, and four or five long.

The *Ambassador* from the *Duke of Holstein* in his travels to *Muscovy*, says they saw there a sort of *Wild Ducks*, but bigger than ours, and as Black as *Crows*, with long Necks, and forked Bills. They are call'd by the *Muscovites Bracan*, and are scarcely ever seen but in the Night time, their Quills are harder and bigger than those of a *Crow*.

The Madagascar Duck,

IS in size very little larger than the common tame Duck, and has a Yellowish Brown Bill; the circles, or Irides of the Eyes are Red, the Head and Neck of a dark Green, the Breast and lower parts of the Body more Inclining to a dusky Brown, the outward edges of the Feathers Red: the Back is of a fine dark purple, Intermixt with Blue, the edges of the Feathers Red; the scapular Feathers are some of them Green with

with red edges, others more dusky with a beautiful bluish mixture; the first row of covert Feathers are pretty much of the same Colour, the second row Green; the Quill-feathers are all beautifully edg'd with Red, the whole mixture of the Colours, shine with a curious and uncommon gloss, and appear exceeding beautiful. The Legs and Feet are of an Orange Colour.

They are brought from *Madagascar*, in the *East Indies*, and are now bred by the curious, in several parts of *England*.

The CHINESE according to *Mandeflo's* account have a peculiar way of breeding Ducks, of which they have very great plenty. They keep says he, three or four thousand in Cages of canes set at the sterns of great Boats, and let them out every day to go ashore, and pick the weeds from among the Rice, and towards the Evening call them to their Cages by a whistle, the sound of which Infallibly brings them back to the Boat, unto which they belong. Their Duck Eggs they hatch in Dung and afterwards put the young ones under the Wings of the old Ducks in the Cages; this way of breeding makes them so cheap that they sell five or six for two pence.

The

The WIGEON, or WHEWER,



IS in weight near a pound and a half, with a sort of Black Nail at the end of the upper mandible of the Bill, the other part of which is of a lead Colour: The structure of the Head and mouth very much resemble the common Wild-Duck, only the Head does not seem to be quite so large, in Proportion to the Body; which also seems of a finer shape, and the Wings longer. The crown of the Head towards the base of the Bill is of a pale Pink-colour, Inclining to a paleish white, the other parts of the Head, and the Neck are Red; the sides of the Body, and the upper part of the Breast are

tingur'd

tinctur'd with a very fair glossy and beautiful claret Colour; with a few small transverse lines of Black. The Feathers on the Back are Brown, their edges more pale or Ash-colour'd: The scapular Feathers, and those under the fore part of the Wings, are finely variegated with small transverse black and white Lines, beautifully dispers'd like waves; the Quill-feathers are some oft hem Brown with white tips, others have their outward webs of a blackish purple, other parts especially those beyond the covert Feathers, of a lovely fine Blue; some of the exterior Feathers have their outward webs Inclining to Black, with a fine purple Glos, upon the Borders of which there's a number of small light colour'd spots, the rest of the Wing Feathers are of a beautiful Parti-colour'd Brown and White. The upper part of the Tail is Ash-colour'd, the under part behind the vent Black. The Legs and Feet are of a dark lead Colour, and the Claws Black.

They are pretty common in *Cambridgeshire*, the *Isle of Ely* &c, where the Male is call'd the *Wigeon*, and the Female, the *Wiver*. They feed upon wild *Petriwinkles*, *Grass*, *Weeds* &c. which grow at the bottom of *Rivers* and *Lakes*. Their flesh has a very delicious taste, not inferior to *Teal*, or *Wild-Ducks*.

The

**The great Red-headed WIGEON, or
POCHARD,**

IS larger than the common *Wigeon*, and the make of it's Body is considerably thicker and shorter, weighing often near two pounds when well fed; the Bill is considerably larger and broader than that of the *Wigeon*, the Head and the greatest part of the Neck are of a fine fulvous Red; the Feathers from the upper part of the Head, come down in the form of an acute Angle, or Peak, to the middle of the base, of the upper Mandible, which is of a lead Colour, tip't with Black,

Black, the under mandible being entirely Black; the circles, or Irides of the Eyes, are of a fine Yellow. The small covert Feathers of the Wings, and likewise those on the middle part of the Back, are beautifully variegated with Brown and Cinerous, elegant waving lines. The Rump, and the Feathers under the Tail are Black, so that the Tail, which is of a sort of Greyish Colour, and about two Inches long, appears encircled with a Blackish Ring.

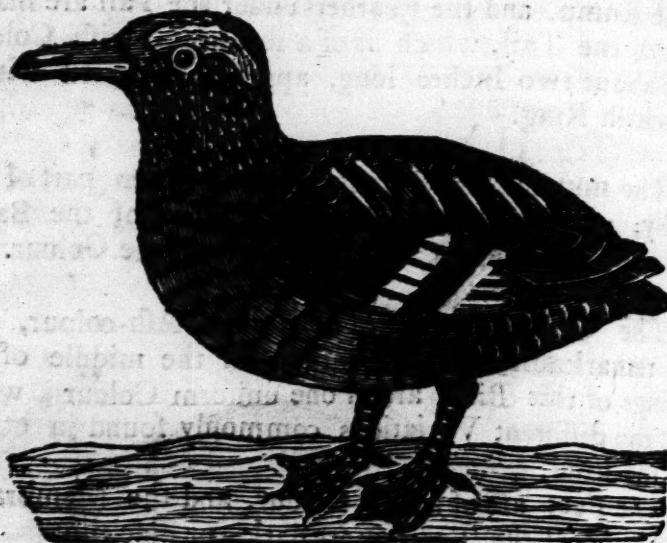
The middle part of the Breast, and lower part of the Belly, very much resemble the Colour of the Back, only the Lines and parts are of a more pale Colour.

The Quill-feathers are of a dark Ash-colour, and 'tis remarkable, all the Feathers on the middle of the Wings of this Bird, are of one uniform Colour, without the different Variations commonly found in others of the kind.

The Feet are of a lead Colour, and the Membranes that connect the Toes, more dark, or Blackish.



The Cock Summer T E A L,



IS the smallest Bird, of the *Duck kind*, and does not usually weigh more than twelve or fourteen Ounces; and is about sixteen Inches, from the point of the Bill to the end of the Tail; and from the extremity of each Wing when extended, near two Feet. The Bill is of a dark Brown Colour, the Head is considerably lighter, Inclining to a Bay; with a large white stripe over each Eye, bending downward, towards the Back part of the Head. The Neck, Back, and Tail are of a more dusky Colour.

The Breast is of a dirty colour'd Yellow, Interspers'd with dusky transverse lines; the Belly more bright, with Yellowish Brown spots. The Quill-feathers of

the

the Wings, are of a dusky Brown, with white edges; the covert Feathers appear of a fine shining Green, with their tips white; the scapular Feathers are more Inclining to an Ash-colour. The Legs and Feet are Brown, the Claws Black.

They feed on Water-plants, Seeds and Grass.

The HEN, French TEAL,



IS about the size of the former, and has a black broad Bill, rising a little towards the point; the circles of the Eyes, of a palish Yellow, the upper part of the Head, the Neck, Back, and Tail, are of a dusky Brown Colour, the Breast and under parts of the Body

of a dirty White, with dark Brown transverse spots.

The prime Feathers on the Wings are most of them Brown, several of the far st Feathers of the first row of covers are of a fine Blue, the rest of a shining Green with white tips, the next row is a shining Brown, with large tips of a Yellowish White; the scapular Feathers edg'd with faint white stroaks. The Legs and Feet are of a dusky colour'd Brown.

The C o c k, French TEAL,



Differs from the Hen, in the same manner as the Mallard does from the Wild-Duck, which is the reason I chose to give the figure of each, it has a broad Black Bill, the Nostrils appear oval; the Eyes

of

of a sort of Hazel Colour; the upper part of the Head and Neck, are of a light Brown, or Bay: with a shining Green line running from each Eye to the Back part of the Head; with a black spot intervening between, and a white line passing under the Eyes: the Back, the lower part of the Neck and sides underneath the Wings, are beautified with fine waving lines of Black and White; the Breast is more of a Yellowish Colour, spotted with Black, that bears some resemblance to Scales, the Belly is of a dirty White, or Grey.

The Wings are of a Brown or dusky Colour, some of 'em with white tips, and their outward Edges Black, others Green, with Yellowish edges; the covert Feathers have some of them white tips, and the green coverts appear of a Yellowish Red, the whole beautifully variegated with different shades, that make a very agreeable appearance to the Eye; the Tail is sharp towards the end and about three Inches long. The Legs and Feet of a dusky pale Colour.

Their flesh is of a delicate taste, and affords a fine Nourishment to the Body, and amongst those of it's kind is said to challenge the first place.

The

The Bald Coot,

IS from the tip of the Bill to the end of the Tail, about eighteen Inches; and from the extremity of each Wing when expanded near two Feet and a half; and weighs twenty eight or thirty Ounces. It has a sharp pointed Bill, about an Inch and a half long, that appears narrow, and compress'd on the sides; of a paleish Blue Colour, Inclining to a White; from the base of which there arises, a lobe of bare flesh, which extends it self almost to the Crown of the Head, 'tis very smooth, round, and soft, from which 'tis presum'd it has the name of *Bald*; the Feathers of the Head and Neck are very short, soft, and thick.

The Colour of the upper part of the Body is Black, but

but more deep about the Head ; the Belly and Breast more pale, Inclining to a lead Colour. the Feathers on the Wings vary a little, some of them are more dusky, others of a deeper Black, and several of them tip'd with White. The Tail is about two Inches long ; the Thighs are Feather'd almost to the Knees ; under which, about each Leg, is a fine Yellow Ring.

It seldom sits on Trees, and generally builds its Nest with broken Reeds and Gras, and places it in such a manner amongst the Reeds and Bull-rushes, as to be capable of floating ; and rises, and falls with the Water, without being carry'd away by the stream, which the height of the Bull-rushes and Reeds prevents. Their flesh is much more esteem'd in *Italy*, than in *England*.



The

The Wezel Coot,

IS considerably less than the former, being about the size of the *Teal*; the Bill Black, the upper and lower part of which are both serrated, and close into each other; the Tongue is Channel'd in the middle, and of a reddish Colour, thin and filmy towards the end. The upper part of the Head is Brown, with a Black spot, which reaches from the Bill beyond the Eyes, underneath which there's a beautiful white spot resembling a Star; the upper parts of the Body are of a dusky Brown, pretty much Inclining to a Black, the under parts white.

The first Quill-feathers of the Wings are Black, about six or seven of the last White, the webs of some of

the

the other of the same Colour; the upper covert Feathers are many of them also White. The Tail forms a sort of half circle, the middle Feathers being longest, and those on the sides shortning by degrees.

The Legs and Feet in some are of a paleish Orange Colour, in others Black. They are said to be equal in goodness to the *Teal*, when well fed.

The Cock SHOVELER,



Wights very near two Pounds, and is from the point of the Bill to the end of the Tail, one or two

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two and twenty Inches, and thirty and upwards from the extremity of each Wing when extended.

The Bill is of a fine Black, considerably broader at the tip, than at the base; dented in the middle, and rising towards the end, with a small sort of crooked hook bending downwards, each mandible being tooth'd like a Comb; the Tongue is broad and fleshy, especially toward the end, the tip of which is of a sort of semicircular form. The circles of the Eyes are of a fine Yellow; the Neck and Head, of a shining dark Green; the crop and under part of the Neck white, the upper part of the Shoulders of the same Colour, but Intersper'd with a variety of Brown strokes; the under part of the Body Red, except the Feathers under the Tail, behind the vent, which are Black; the Back is of a Brown Colour, beautifully shaded with a shining green, purple, and Blue, which varies according to the light in which it's view'd.

The first ten or twelve Quill-feathers are quite Brown, the next in the same row have all their extreme edges of a shining deep Green; some of them varied with small white lines, others are Green, with white tips, which when view'd together, appear like a sort of Cross bar upon each Wing; the covert Feathers are many of them of a fine Blue, others more Inclining to an Ash colour; the Tail is compos'd of Party-colour'd Feathers, some of the borders entirely white, others on their extreme edges wholly Black. The Thighs are Intersper'd with a considerable number of dusky Colour'd transverse lines, the Legs and Feet of a fine Red, resembling the Colour of Vermillion, the Claws Black.

The

The Hen SHOVELER,

Bears a near resemblance to the *Cock*, in the shape of its Body, but differs very much in Colour; The Wings are pretty much like those of the Male, only the Colours are more faint, and the shades not near so beautiful. The Head, Neck, and almost all the rest of the Body, both for Colour and Shade, very much resemble that of the *Wild-Duck*.

The Membrane that connects the Toes of each of them, are serrated about the Edges, and their Feet seem to be considerably less than the generality of the *Duck* kind.

The MOOR-HEN, or WATER-HEN,

SEldom weighs more than fourteen or fifteen Ounces, and has a straight Bill about an Inch long; the angle of the under part, of a paleish Yellow; the other part Red; the Base of the upper chap Red, but more pale and Yellowish towards the end. The upper part of the Head from the base of the Bill is bald like that

of

of the Coots, only this is of a redish Colour, there's a small rising upon the Bill which seperates the two Colours of Red and Yellow. The Tongue is broad and rough at the end; the circles of the Eyes Red, without any Feathers upon the lower lid. The whole Body is of a Blackish Colour, with a white line runing from the Shoulders to the ends of the Feathers of the Wings.

The Back and the smaller rows of the Wing feathers, are more of a rusty Brown; The long feathers underneath the Wings are beautified with white spots and lines, the Breast is of a dark lead Colour. It often raises it's Tail, both in swiming and walking, by which it discovers a fine row of white Feathers growing on the under part of it; the Legs are Green, the Claws of a dark Brown Inclining to Black.

It feeds on the Grassy Banks, and borders near the Waters, and upon Insects that it finds amongst the Weeds; and builds it's Nest on the low shrubs that grow by the water side; the Eggs are white tinctur'd with Green, and Interspers'd with Redish Spots; It breeds several times in the Summer, and drives away its Young as soon as they are able to shift for themselves; It flies low with its Feet hanging down and is a narrow Bodied Bird, appearing as tho' it were compress'd side ways; they are frequently found about Motes, and Pools of Water by Gentlemens Houses.

They are commonly very fat, and their flesh well tasted, in some degree resembling that of the Teal.

The

The small WATER-HEN,



IN the shape of it's Body resembles the *Water-Rail*, and is a small Bird seldom weighing more than four or five Ounces, the Bill is shorter than the *Moor-Hen*, and appears narrow and compres'd on the sides ; sharp at the point, and towards the base of a Redish sort of Orange Colour : the Nostrils are not very large, and of a sort of oblong form ; the circles of the Eyes White,

White, over which there runs a small row of white Feathers.

The Head, the sides of the Neck, Wings, and Back are of a dark rusty Colour'd Brown, pretty much tinctur'd with Red; Interspers'd with a few transverse white lines, the Belly and Breast are more pale, or Yellow, with small Black lines, but towards the vent of a sort of Redish Brown. The Tail is much of the same Colour of the Wings, only some of the edges of the Feathers are White, and when spread open appears concave, with the middle Feathers considerably longer than those on the sides.

The Legs and Feet are of a sordid Green, the hind Toe short, the rest pretty long, and divided to the bottom. They feed much in the same manner as the Moor-hen, and are commonly found about the same places that they frequent.



The

The DO B-CHICK,



Bears some little resemblance to the *Teal* but is not so large, the Bill is straight and sharp almost an Inch long, the tip sides and lower mandible of a palish Yellow, the upper Black; the Tongue pretty long and sharp.

The Eyes very large, the circles of a fine Hazel Colour; the Neck is slender and long of a palish Red, with

with a little white underneath the Chin. The whole Body is cover'd with a thick plumage like down, especially the under parts of it, the upper parts of a dark, or dusky Brown, the Head more pale the under parts of a fine Silver Colour growing more dusky towards the Vents; the Thighs a little shaded with Red.

Some of the Wing Feathers are of a blackish Dun, others party Colour'd, with dusky and white Webs; the lesser Wing Feathers are Black above, and White underneath. It has no Tail. This Bird seems made for Swiming, rather than Walking; the Legs being situat so back, that whenever it walks it is in an almost erect, or perpendicular Posture.

The Legs are of a dusky Green, the under parts of the Feet Black, the Claws blunt resembling human Nails, the Toes broad fix'd on each side with thin Membranes. It Dives and Swims very swiftly, descending with surprizing celerity to the bottom of the Water; 'tis with some difficulty that it raises it self upon the Wing from the Surface, but when once risen will hold out flying a great way. 'Tis said to feed on Weeds, Gras, and small Fishes, but is not the most Delicious Meat.



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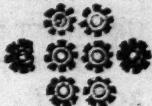
The PUFFIN or COULTER-NEB,

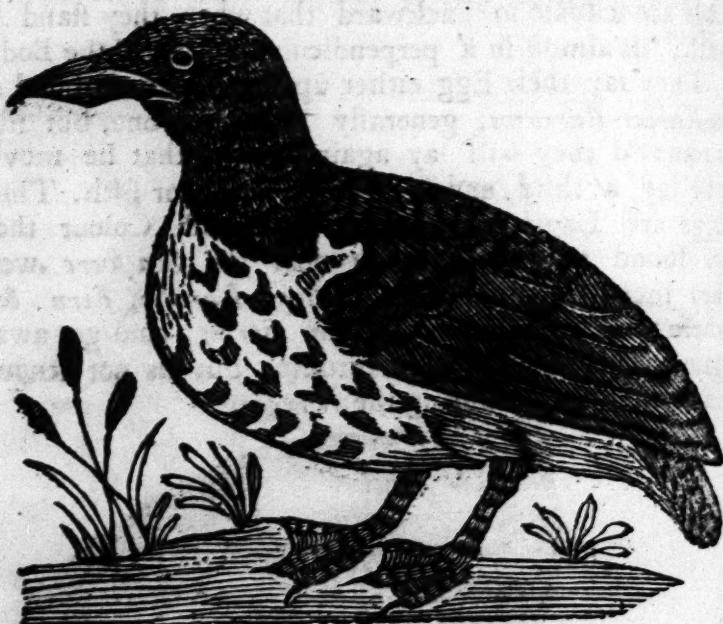
IS not quite so large as a *Tame Duck*, the Bill is short and broad, ending in a sharp point, of a sort of Triangular figure, with a callous substance Incompassing the Base towards the Head, 'tis of a sort of livid or Cinerous Colour; and Red at the point, with three Groves, or Furrows that seem Impres'd in it. The Eyes are Ash-colour'd, or Grey. The upper part of the Head and Body are Black, the lower parts white, it has a sort of black ring or muffler that encompasses the Throat; the sides of the Head are whitish with a cast of Yellow and Ash-colour; the Wings are made up of short Feathers, and are very small. They fly swift while they keep

near

near the surface of the Water by reason of wetting or dipping their Wings as they fly; the Tail is Black and about two Inches long; the Legs and feet are Orange Colour, the Claws Black, or rather of a dark Blue; their Legs are situate so Backward that when they stand or walk, 'tis almost in a perpendicular position of the Body.

They lay their Egg either upon the bare Ground or in *Rabbit-Burrows*, generally laying but one, but if it is remov'd they will lay again, and if that be mov'd will lay a third, and so on to a fourth or fifth. Their Eggs are Large, of a sandy, or reddish Colour they are found in desert *Islands* near the *Seashore* where they breed, such as *Man*, *Caldey*, *Bardsey*, *Fern &c*, where they come early in the *Spring*, and go away again in the beginning of *Autumn*, but 'tis not known where they abide during the *Winter*.



The GUILLEMOT, or SEA-HEN,

IS about the size of a common *Duck*, the upper part of the Body are of a dark Brown Colour, Inclining to a black, except the tips of some of the Wing Feathers which are white, all the under parts of the Body are also White. The Tail is about two Inches long.

'Tis a simple Bird and easily taken, they generally go in Companies with the *Coulerneys*, and Birds of that kind, and breed much in the same manner.

They breed on the Inaccessible Rocks, and steep Cliffs in the *Isle of Man*, and likewise in *Cornwall*; on *Prestholm Island* near *Beaumaris* in the *Isle of Anglesey*; also on the *Fern Island* near *Northumberland*, and

and in the *Cliffs* about *Scarborough*, in *Yorkshire*, and several other places in *England*. They lay exceeding large Eggs, being full three Inches long, blunt at one end, and sharp at the other, of a sort of *Bluish Green* Colour, spotted generally with some black Spots or Strokes.

The Golden EYE,



IS an *Italian Bird* of the *Duck-kind*, and has a large Head, and thick Body, the Neck short, and the Bill broad, elevated towards the point, of a black Colour and is if measur'd from the Angles of the Mouth, about an Inch and three Quarters long ; the Head when vari-ously expos'd to the light appears Black, Purple, and Green,

Green, with a fine shining silky gloss ; it has a white spot on each side of the Mouth ; the Eyes are of a fine Gold Colour ; the Neck, Breast, and Belly White, the space between the Shoulders, and the Back is black, the Wings of a fine beautiful mixture of Black and White. The Tail near three Inches long ; the Legs short of a Yellowish Colour, the Toes pretty long, and more dusky.

It has a disagreeable fishy taste ; they are sometimes, but very rarely taken upon the *English Coasts.*

The S M E W,



IS from the end of the Bill to the end of the Tail near Eighteen Inches, and from the extremity of each Wing

Wing when extended upwards of two Feet, and weighs about a pound and half. It has a fine crest upon the Head, which falls down towards the back part of it, under which on each side of the Head is a black Spot, the rest of the Head and the Neck, are White, as is the under parts of the Body; the Back and the Wings are of an agreeable mixture of Black and White. The Tail is about three Inches long, of a sort of dusky Ash-Colour, the Feathers on each side shorining gradually. The Bill is of a lead Colour, at the extremity of which is a dirty Colour'd Spot of White, 'tis something less than the generality of the *Duck-kind*, a little hooked with large open Nostrils; and darkish Colour'd Eyes; the Legs are pretty much of the same colour of the Bill.

The *Female* of this Bird has no crest, the sides of the Head are Red, the Throat White; the Wings of a dusky Ash-Colour, in other respects it agrees with the *Male*; they feed on Fishes, but are very rarely seen in *England*, except in very hard Seasons, and then not more than three or four of them together.



The RAZOR-BILL, or AUK,

IS not so large as the common *Tame-Duck*, and has a large Bill of a deep black Colour, and near two Inches long; with a deep Incision or furrow in the upper Mandible, which runs a little beyond the Nostrils, and is in some degree cover'd with a sort of nappy thick down like Velvet; the upper part being crooked at the End, and hanging over the under, with transverse Channel'd Lines running cross each, and a narrow white line passing from each Eye to the corner of the upper Mandible. The inner part of the Mouth is of a fine Yellow, and the Eyes of a Hazel Colour:

The

The Head and upper part of the Body are Black; the under part of the Chin more Purple, the Breast, Belly, and tips of the covert Feathers of the Wings White. The Tail is Black, and about three Inches long; the Legs, Feet, and Toes pretty much of the same Colour.

They breed on the Edges of steep Craggy Rocks, by the Sea-shore, laying large white Eggs, spotted with Black.

The PINTAIL, or SEA-PHEASANT,



WEIGHS near a Pound and a half, the Wings
being a yard or upwards when extended; the
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upper mandible is of a bluish Black, mostly so about the Nostrils, the under quite Black. The Neck is longer than the generality of Birds of this kind, the Head is slender and of a Brown Colour, very much resembling that of rusty Iron, with a tincture of Purple behind the Ears; on each side of which from the hinder part of the Head, there runs a white Line, which passes down the sides of the Neck, the Feathers between the white Lines are Black, under which the Neck is of an Ash colour; both the Back, and Neck, varied with black and white transverse Lines: The middle parts of the scapular Feathers of the Wings are Black, their Inner parts varied with a mixture of White, Black, and Brown Lines, some of the tips of the second row of Feathers White, others Parti-colour'd, with shades of glossy Red. The Breast and lower parts of the Body, as far as the Vent are White, the under part of the Tail, Black, the Thighs more pale, and varied with small specks of Black, the two Middlemost Feathers of the Tail are extended much longer than the rest running into sharp Points, from whence 'tis said to take the Name of *Pintail*, the upper part of the Tail is of a sort of Ash-colour, the tips of the Feathers Black. The Feet are of a lead Colour.



The

The great Grey GULL,

WEIGHS about twelve or fourteen Ounces, and is from the point of the Bill to the Extremity of the Tail, about twenty Inches; and from the point of each Wing when extended very near four Feet. The Bill is Black, and near three Inches long, the upper Mandible something longer than the under, and a little Hooked, or Inclining downwards over it; the lower has a rising, or crooked set, towards the Extremity; the Eyes are Grey, the Nostrils in a sort of oblong form, the Head very large; the Necks of these Birds in General are so short that when they walk, or stand, they appear so much sunk, or drawn down towards the

Q 2 Shoulders

Shoulders, as one would almost Imagine they had not any Neck at all.

The upper side of the Back and Neck, are Grey, Intermix'd with a whitish Brown, the Back Feathers Black in the Middle, and Ash-colour'd towards the Edges; the Wing Feathers are of a dark Brown, Intermix'd with Black; the Throat, Breast, Belly and Thighs White, the Rump is of the same Colour, with a few brown Spots Interspers'd. The Tail is five or six Inches long, the outmost tips of the Feathers on the upper side, are join'd by a sort of black cross Bars, near two Inches broad; the under part also varied with a few dusky Colour'd Lines.

The Legs and Feet are Yellow, or Orange Colour'd, and the Claws Black.

They are said to persue and persecute the other small Gulls, and Sea-Swallows, till they Mute for fear, and will then fly so swift as to catch their Excrements, before they fall into the Water, and greedily devour it as a very great Dainty; but this seems to be a Vulgar Error, and 'tis much more probable that 'tis small Fish, discharg'd from their Stomachs, that is the prey, for which they persue them.

The Brown GULL,

IS considerably less than the former, the Bill is about an Inch and half long, Black towards the extremity, the rest of a light Brown or Horn Colour, shap'd much like the former, the Eyes are small, the circles Yellow, the Nostrils in an oblong form. The Head and all the upper parts of the Body, and Wings are of a dusky sort of brown Colour, except some of the prime Feathers of the Wings, which are quite Black. The Belly and Breast are of a more bright Colour, Inter-spers'd with a considerable Number of transverse brown Lines. The Tail is Black, the Legs and Feet of a brownish Yellow, the Claws Black.

This

This seems to be an uncommon Bird, and not much known to Authors that have wrote upon the subject, being class'd amongst the *Gull* kind, chiefly from the resemblance of its Bill, and Legs. Mr. *Albin* says it seems to be a Non-descript Bird.

The Brown Headed GULL,



IS much about the size of the former, the Bill is Red, and sharp Pointed; the under Mandible bunching out into a small Angle, the Eyes Black, the Irides or circles Red; Encompass'd with a fine broad circle of Pale, or white Feathers; the Head and Neck Brown, the lower part towards the Breast more Dusky; the covert Feathers of the Wings and the Back are of an Ash-Colour,

Colour, the prime Feathers Black, with their outer edges, or webs White. The rest of the Body White, tinctur'd with a Yellowish sort of pale Green.

The Tail is near five Inches long, the Legs and Feet Red, the Claws Black. They are common about Gravesend, in the River Thames.

The great Black and White GULL,



Is by far the largest of all the *Gull* kind, weighing generally upwards of four Pounds, and being twenty five or twenty six Inches, from the point of the Bill to the end of the Tail; and from the tip of each Wing when

when extended, five Feet and several Inches. The Bill appears compress'd sideways, being more than three Inches long, and hooked towards the End, like the rest of this kind ; of a sort of Orange Colour ; the Nostrils in an oblong form, the Mouth wide, with a long Tongue, and very open Gullet.

The Irides of the Eyes are of a very delightful Red. The Wings, and the middle of the Back are Black, only the tips of the covert and Quill-feathers are White. The Head, Breast, Tail, and other parts of the Body are likewise White. The Tail is near six Inches long, the Legs and Feet Flesh-colour'd, the Claws Black. 'Tis a Sea-Fowl, and preys upon Fishes, which have been taken whole from its Stomach.



The

The White Gull,



IS one of the smallest sort, and does not weigh above eight or nine Ounces; the form of the Bill is very much like those before described and of a red Colour, with an angle on the lower Mandible; the Irides of the Eyes white encircled with an Ash Colour.

The prime Feathers on the Wings Black, the tips and edges White, extended near two Inches beyond the Tail; the Back, and covert Feathers Grey, or Ash-colour'd; the Head, Breast, Throat, and Belly White, inclur'd with a pale or faint Yellow. The Legs are bare of Feathers above the Knees, and of a dusky green Colour, the Claws small, but more dusky, and Blackish.

They are said to be useful in *Gardens*, where they destroy the *Insetts*, and *Worms*; their feed is chiefly small *Fish*.

The Birds of this kind, are in many places call'd *Sea-Mews*; in others *Sea-Cobs*.

The CODDY MODDY,



WEIGHS about a Pound, and has a brownish Ash-colour'd Bill two Inches long, the under part more Inclining to Black, and bunching out into a sort of Angle, in the manner of the *Gull* kind; it has a cloven white Tongue, which extends it self as far as the end of the Bill. The Eyes are of a fine Hazel-Colour,

the

the back part of the Head is of cinereous Brown, with a transverse black spot behind each Eye; and on the back part of the Neck, a large mark resembling a crescent, that encompasses it half way; the Back is of a brown Colour like rusty Iron, the scapular Feathers varied and Interspers'd with black Spots. The Rump and the Tail which is about four Inches long, are both white, except the tips of the Tail Feathers which are Black. The Quill, and covert Feathers of the Wings are of various Colours, some of the tips of a cinereous or Brown, others White. The Legs and Feet are of a dusky Colour'd Green, and the Claws Black.

It chiefly frequents *Rivers*, and *Fens*, and is sometimes seen in *Meadows*, and moist places at a considerable distance from the *Sea*, and it by some call'd the *Winter-Mew*.



The Greater Sea Swallow,

TS in weight about four or five Ounces, and from the point of each Wing when expanded about two Feet and a half, the Bill is long, the upper part streight, the under runs out into an Angle about the Middle, 'tis of a black Colour on'y a little redish at the tip, the inside of the Mouth of the same Colour, and the Tongue sharp. The upper part of the Head is Black which terminates in a line drawn from the Nostrils which passes thro' the Eyes, and a black tuft hangs down loose behind the Neck; The upper part of the Back and Wings are

are of a sort of Ash colour, the Outermost Feathers of the Wings of a dusky or blackish Colour, with the shafts White, the tips of the other Wing Feathers, and the inside of the Wings are also White; the Throat and under part of the Bdy is white tinctur'd with Yellow. The outmost Feathers of the Tail are ~~near~~ six Inches long, their webs of a dusky black Colour, the middle ones not above three, and White. The Legs and Feet are Ash colour'd. They feed on small *Fish*, and build on Uninhabited *Islands*, that are not far from the *Sea shores*, making their Nests on the Ground, of a few *Reeds*, where they lay three or four Eggs which are White, and spotted with a few black Spots, small at one end. In *Wales*, they are call'd *Spurres*, in other parts of *England*, *Scrays*, as they are a Clamourous noisy Bird, they frequent *Rivers*, and large *Ponds of Water*, at a distance from the *Sea*.



The

The lesser Sea SWALLOW,

I S not much over half the size of the former, the Wings are very long being near two Feet from each point when extended. The Bill and upper part of the Head are Black, with a spot of the same Colour near each Eye; the rest of the Head, and also the Throat, Breast, and Belly, are White; one half at least, of the upper part of the Neck, the Wings, Back, and Tail, are of a dark Ash-colour. The Tail is about six Inches long; but the ends of the Wings extend themselves two Inches beyond the extremity of it.

The Legs and Feet are Red, the Claws Black. 'Tis a Bird of exceeding swift flight keeping it self almost continually on the Wing, and whenever it espys it's prey,

prey, (which are small Fish,) plunges it self directly into the Water and seizing it, flies away with it Immediately.

The Cock is something larger than the Hen, and of a more black Colour.

Tee Totana HEN,

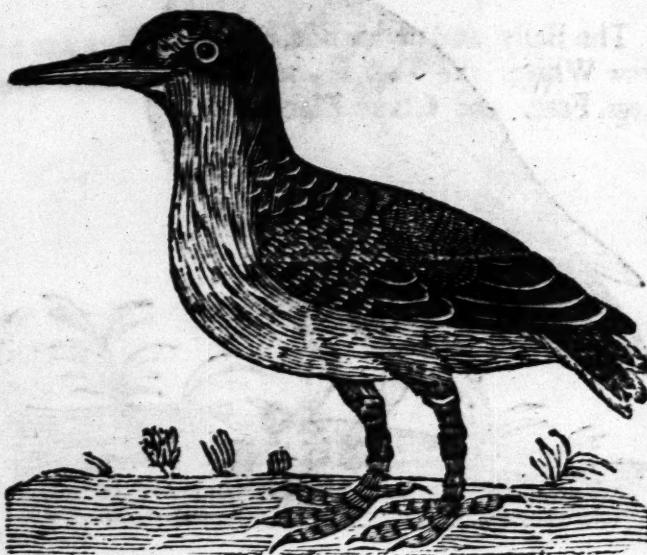


W Eighs about seven or eight Ounces, and has a long slender Bill, about two Inches long, of a palish Red towards the base and black at the Point, the Tongue slender and sharp, the Nostrils oblong. The Head and Neck are of light colour'd Brown. The back and sides of the Wings are beautifully variegated with

with black and brown Stripes, with the edges of the Feathers White.

It has long Legs of a sort of green Colour, which is the chief Characteristic by which it is distinguished from the Cock, which see page 133. Vol. I. under the name of the *Red-Leg'd Horseman*, by which name it is generally known, especially in *France*, where they are suppos'd to be more frequently found than in *England*.

The SANDERLING, or CURWILLET,



IS a small Round-bodied Bird that weighs about two Ounces, it has a slender black straight Bill, about an Inch long, the Tongue extended to the end of it, the Ears pretty large, and the Nostrils oblong. The Head is not very large, and of a light brown Colour, Intermix'd

V

Intermix'd with Black; the Neck the upper part of the Back, and scapular Feathers, are of a light shining Brown, some of them Interspers'd with Black and White, others Ash-colour and Black; the Tail pretty much of the same Colour, only the tips or edges White.

The Quill Feathers are of a dark, and almost Black Colour, except some of the Shafts which are White, others are Brown and dusky on their upper parts, and the lower White, others have White Tips; the covert Feathers growing next the Quills have the same, which when the Wings are spread appears in a fine long white transverse line.

The Belly and under side of the Wings are of a fine snow White, the Tail is about two Inches long, the Legs, Feet, and Claws Black.



The Female SANDERLING,



BY some call'd the *Tree Widdle*, is about the size of the former, the Bill about the same length, the Head, and Neck, more dusky and pale. The Quill-Feathers pretty dark, with their exterior edges light, the upper side of the Tail dusky, the under side, and also the Belly and Thighs White.

The Breast of the *Female* appears more pale, than that of the *Male*, and some of them more Clouded and Spotted than others upon their Breasts, others not spotted at all.

They are frequently found upon the Sea-Coasts of Cornwall, and about Penzance; and in other parts of the Kingdom, generally by the Water side.

the

The BARKER,



IS from the point of the Bill to the end of the Tail, near two Feet, and from the point of each Wing when extended upwards of three. The Head and part of the Neck of a Cinereous, or brown Colour; Interspers'd with small black Spots; the Back, and both the covert and scapular Feathers of the Wings, of a reddish Brown, with white edges and tips; the Quill-feathers Black, with their outward edges White. The under part of the Body of a Dusky white tinctur'd with Yellow. The Tail is compos'd of dusky brown Feathers,

striped regularly with white on both the Webs. The Legs and Feet are Brown, tinctur'd with a dusky Yellow, and greenish Gloss.

They generally feed in the *Salt Marishes*, not far from the *Sea*, and are so timerous that they will very rarely admit a Man to come near them, usually seek-
ing their food in the Night as other Nocturnal Birds do. They are said to make a noise like the barking of a Dog; from whence they are suppos'd to take the name of *Barker*; tho' according to *Mr. Ray*, this appears to be the Bird describ'd by *Bellonius*, by the name of *Berge*, and that which the French call *PETIT COR-
LIEU*, which they esteem a very great delicacy.

The SEA LARK,



IS a small Bird that does not weigh more than two Ounces, whose Bill is short in Comparison of other Water

Water Fowls, the upper part of which is encompass'd with a black line, which spreads itself round the Eyes, and passes cross the middle of the Head where it encircles a fillet or broad band of white, which runs from the inner corner of one Eye to the other; the under part of the Throat is White, and round the Neck there runs a fine Collar, or double Ring, the upper part of which is White, the lower part pretty broad and Black, the rest of the Body is of a dark Ash-colour, except the Breast and Belly, which are White. The Legs and Feet are of an Orange Colour, the Claws Black, the Tail is about two Inches long.

It builds its Nest of Grass, Straw, and Stalks, of Plants, upon the Sea Rocks, where it lays Greenish Colour'd Eggs, with brown Spots upon them. It commonly makes but short flights, but runs exceeding swift upon the Shores, continually singing, and crying as it flies. It is common upon most of the Sea Coasts in England, and on the Banks, of Rivers, and is laid to feed upon Beetles, and small Insects.

The flesh is said by Aristotle, *Aelian*, *Heleodorus*, and others, to be a certain cure for the Jaundice; and some Authors have not scrupled to affirm, that the bare looking upon this Bird is a present remedy for that distemper.

This, together with its property of hiding itself all Day, and only flying abroad in the Night, gave rise to the Greek Proverb, $\chi\alpha\gamma\delta\delta\sigma\tau\mu\mu\chi\mu\sigma\Theta$, like a Sea Lark, apply'd to such Persons as envinously conceal'd any thing the Knowledge of which might be of publick use, or benefit.

The

The GODWIT, or YARWELPH,



IS in weight about ten or eleven Ounces, and has a Bill near as long as that of the *Woodcock*, of a palish red towards the base, and black at the point, the upper

per mandible something longer than the lower, the Tongue is sharp, the Ears open, and large.

The Feathers upon the Head are of a light Brown, or reddish Colour, with their middle parts Black; but about the Eyes of a more pale or Yellowish tincture; the Neck and Breast are pretty much of the same Colour of the Head, only Interspers'd with transvers'd black lines, edg'd with a pale Yellow.

The large Wing Feathers are black, the ~~blades~~ White, with a broad bar of white running a long the middle of the three first Feathers; the rest of the row, and those also of the next have reddish Ash-colour'd edges and tips; the lesser covert Feathers are of the same Colour of the Body. The Tail Feathers are alternately cross'd with black and white Lines. The Legs of a dusky greenish Colour, and the Claws Black.

They feed by the *Sea side*, upon *Sandy Shores*; where they are frequently seen walking up and down like the *Gull*. The Throat and Neck of the *He* are Grey, and the Rump White, speckled, or powder'd with blackish Spots. They are in some places call'd the *Stone Plover*.

The

The SNIPE, or SNITE,

IS from the point of the Bill to the end of the Tail about Twelve Inches, and from the point of each Wing when extended about Fifteen or Sixteen, the Head is divided, by a pale and Red line, which runs longways, parallel to which on each side is a Black list, and over the Eyes, there runs another line pretty much of the same Colour of that on the middle of the Head; it has a White place under the Bill. The Feathers that spring from the shoulders are so long that they reach almost as far as the end of the tail, the outward half from the shaft being of a pale Red. The Colours thus

thus succeeding each other makes two lines down the Back, the covert Feathers of which are dusky with White transverse Lines, and White Tips on some of the large Wing feathers, the lesser feathers being of a mixt Colour of Red, Black, and Grey, beautifully variegated with White and Brown lines; the Tail feathers are more Red, with Black lines running thro' them. The Bill is Black at the Tip, and near three Inches long, the Tongue is sharp, the Eyes of a hazel Colour. The Legs are of a Greenish pale Colour, the Toes pretty long, and the Talons Black.

The Flesh is exceeding good, sweet, and tender, it feeds on Worms and other Insects, and upon the fat Unctious humour that it sucks out of the Earth.

They build in *Moors* and *Marshes* laying four or five Eggs, they generally leave us in the Summer time and go into other Countries, as other Birds of Passage; but some are said to abide all the Summer in *Marshy* places where they likewise Breed. They feed in drains of Water springs, and other Fenny places.



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The JACK-SNIPE, or JUDDOCK,

IS not more than half as large as the Snipe, the Bill is about two Inches long, the upper part hanging a little over the under, pretty rough and broad towards the End. The Rump is of a sort of bluish shining Purple, the tips of the Feathers White, with a yellowish border on the scapular Feathers that cover the Back, the middle part Brown, Intermix'd with red Spots, the inner border of a sort of shining Blue; without any purple mixture; the top of the Head is black, a little tinctur'd with Red, with a broad line of Yellow passing above

bove the Eyes, the rest of the Body, (except the Belly which is White,) is beautifully variegated with a mixture of Black, Brown, White, and pale Red, and some of the Wing Feathers tip'd with White. The Legs are bare above the Knees of a paleish Green, the Claws Black.

This Bird has by some been taken for the *Cock of the common Snipe*; but upon dissecting them, there is of the same kind found both *Male* and *Female*, they generally hide themselves amongst *Fagg* and *Rushes*, in watry moist places were they feed, and will oftentimes not Rise, till you are almost ready to tread upon them. They are in many places call'd the *Becket*, and I believe as commonly known by that Name, as by any other.



The POOL-SNIPE,

HAS a long slender Bill about two Inches long, Black towards the point, and at the base of a darkish Red, with a slender sharp Tongue not divided; the upper Mandible crooked towards the Tip and something longer than the under; the Irides of the Eyes of a fine Yellow. The upper part of the Head, the Back and hind part of the Neck, of a sort of dusky brown Colour

Colour with a variety of transverse waving Lines that appear considerably darker, some of them inclining to a Black, with the edges of the Feathers more light; the fore part of the Neck is of a much lighter and paler Colour, interspers'd with light transverse Lines; the Feathers on the Wings are pretty much of the same Colour of the Back, only their edges are more pale and Light.

The Breast Belly and under parts of the Body are White, shaded with a faint yellow, with several remarkable large Black spots upon the Breast. It has a short brown Tail, with light Colour'd streaks running a-cross it; the Legs and Feet are of a fine Yellow, or orange Colour; and the Claws small and Black.

They breed in *Marshes*, and Watry places, and when they are aware of any one coming near their Nests, will fly about like the Lapwing making an uncommon Noise.

Both *Gesner*, and *Aldrovandus*, have taken this for the *Totanus*; but as this Bird is considerably less, of a more dusky Colour, and not only a shorter Bill, but theres that remarkable difference in the Legs and Feet, those of the *Totanus* being of a fine Red, and these of a beautifull orange Colour, they seem both to be mistaken.

The WOODCOCK,

IS not quite so large as the *Partridge*, being from the points of each Wing when extended about two Feet, and weighs about eleven, but sometimes twelve Ounces ; the Bill is straight, and about three Inches long, the upper part falling a little over the under at the tip end ; the Back, and all the upper parts of the Body partake of a great variety of Colours ; the back part of the Head Inclining to Black, with little cross bars that appear like a sort of shell Work ; and between the Eye and the Bill, a black line on each side ; nearer to the Bill, 'tis more Redish, the whole beautifully variegated with Red, Black, Grey, and Ash-colour, which view'd

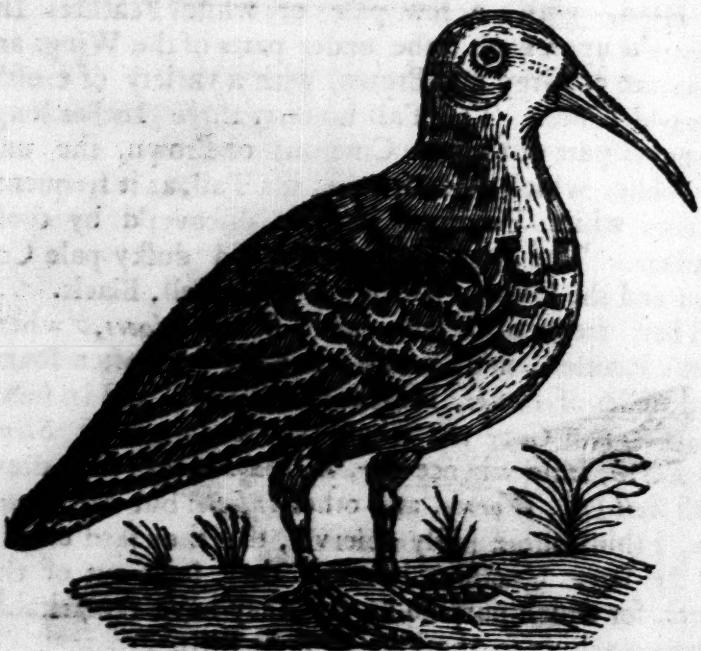
view'd together makes a very delightful Appearance; the Breast and Belly are more Grey, with a variety of transverse pale and brown Lines. The sides of the Wings are cross'd with various red Bars, like those on the Head, with a few pale or white Feathers interspers'd upon each; the under parts of the Wings are a mixture of Grey and Brown, with a variety of cross'd or wav'd Lines. The Tail is about three Inches long, the upper part of the tips Cinerous or Brown, the under White, which when it raises it's Tail, as it frequently does while Feeding, is often discover'd by those Feathers. The Legs and Feet are of a dusky pale Colour; and the Claws, which are very small, Black.

They frequent Woods, and Woody places, where there's Rivulets, and Springs; and are very often found on the sides of Banks, near watry Ditches, and in small Brambles and Coverts; where they feed amongst Slime and Earth, from whence Mr. Willoughby says they draw small *shell Fish*, *Worms*, and other *Insects*: but Mr. Durham, I think more justly observes, that they feed chiefly on the fatty Unctuous humour they suck out of the Earth, for which purpose he says they have remarkable Nerves reaching to the ends of their Bills.

They are Birds of Passage that come into *England*, in the *Autumn*, and leave us in the *Spring*, but are said to pair before they go, Notwithstanding the various Conjectures of *Authors*, I believe it's not certainly known from what parts of the World they come, or whither they go; they are generally observ'd to come and go in foggy Weather, and some of them that by accident have been left here during the *Summer*, have been known to breed here, and are said to lay long pale red Eggs, deeply stain'd with Spots and Clouds.

Their flesh is very much esteem'd, thro' the *Kingdom*, and in many places sold extremely Dear.

The

The white WOODCOCK,

THIS seems rather to be an uncommon Production of Nature, than a particular species of Birds; as we have no particular description of any such from either the Antients, or Moderns; except that given by Mr. Albin of the same Bird, as shot by Osg Macdowell, and now preserv'd in a fine Glass case at the Southampton Coffee-House in Chancery Lane.

The Bill of which appears of a yellowish Colour, the Breast and lower parts of the Body being White; the Neck and sides of the Breast Interspers'd with a few scattering dark Feathers; the scapular Feathers of the Wings, some of them of a Redish Glossy Brown, others White

white with some of their edges Red; the Quill Feathers White with a little shade of Red, the rump much of the same Colour, the Tail White; the Legs and Feet Yellow.

The EAST-INDIA MARTIN,



I S about the size of a common *Magpie*, of a black Colour, with a yellow Bill, and a large yellow tuft upon the Head; the middle part of the Wings is White, the Feet are Yellow with large crooked Claws. The *Javaneses* are great admirers of this Bird, and frequently teach them to Whistle, and to Talk, which they do as distinctly as a MAN, but with somewhat a rougher Voice. There is another sort of them that is of a smaller size.

They are found all over the Indies, and feed upon Rice, and other Fruits of the Earth.

The PETREL,

HAS a black Bill, about half an Inch long; the Nostrils are situate on a Protuberance, or Bunch that arises about the middle of the upper mandible, which appears very Uncommon, and has not been observ'd in any other Bird. 'Tis not a large Bird, being not above twelve or fourteen Inches from the point of each Wing when extended.

The upper part of the Head and Back are of a dark, and almost black Colour; the Wings and Belly considerably paler, with a remarkable large spot of white upon the Rump; the Wings considerably longer than the Tail, which is of a brown Colour, and about an Inch and half long. 'Tis a Web-footed Bird, the Legs and Feet of a dusky Brown.

'Tis remark'd of these Birds that when they are observ'd to fly towards the *Ships at Sea*, the *Sea-men* expect a *Storm*, and they are observ'd when a *Storm* is at Hand, to keep behind the Stern of the *Vessel*, in order to shelter themselves. They frequently fly very near to the *Waves*, and appear as tho' they run with an *Incredible swiftness* upon them; from whence they are said to derive the name of *Petrel*, from *Peters* walking up on the *Water*.

SR. WALTER MOYLE, seems to think it a *Bird* of the *Sea Swallow* kind, and says it agrees to no other class so well; He remarks that the *Cornish Fishers* observe it is generally seen off at *Sea*, a good distance from *Land*, and is almost perpetually on the *Wing*, and is rarely observ'd to a-light any where, and scarce ever appears on *Shore* unless driven in from the *Sea*, by a *storm*.

In *misty Weather* it flies very near the *Fisher mens Boats*, who sometimes knock it down with their *Poles*; 'Tis very difficult to take it at any other time.



The Female BUSTARD,



IS about the size of a *Turkey*, and near five Feet from the tip of the Bill to the extremity of the Tail; and from the point of each Wing when extended upwards of seven Feet; the Bill resembles that of the common Cock, but is more crooked; the Head and Neck are of an Ash-colour,

Ash-colour, the Belly more pale, Inclining to White; the Back beautifully variegated with red and black transverse Lines. 'Tis distinguis'd from other Birds of this kind, by it's wanting the back Toe, and the largeness of it's size.

They feed on several sorts of *Grain*, the *Seeds* of *Herbs*, *Coleworts*, and other *Plants*; and are found upon waste *Plains*, and large *Commons* in several parts both of *England* and *Wales*; particularly upon *Royston*, and *New-market Heaths*, on *Salisbury Plain*, &c.

They are a Bird that is slow of flight, and by reason of the weight of their Bodys, raise themselves from the Ground with some difficulty, Insomuch that some have reported they may be catch'd by Hands, before they can put themselves in a Disposition for flying, others, that they may be run down with *Grey Hounds*; but as they are a watchful Circumspect Bird, that will very rarely suffer a Man to come within Gun shot of them, this seems very Improbable.

They are said to have two Stomachs, one of which they use as a Reservoir for Water, which they may be suppos'd sometimes to want, by reason of their feeding upon dry *Heaths*, and *Commons*, at a considerable distance from *Ponds* and *Rivers*.

The Crested TURKEY,

IS about the size of the common one, and has a large beautiful Plume, or Crown of Feathers, which spread themselves over the top of the Head ; the fleshy part of which and also that of the Neck, are Red, Intermix'd with Blue and Purple, pretty much like that of other *Turkeys*.

The

The Back and upper parts of the Body and Wings are of a Yellowish dusky Brown; the Breast, Belly and lower parts, together with the under sides of the Wings White; the Feathers on the Thighs and lower part of the Belly, have their outward edges Black. The Tail is of a whitish Colour, the Feathers form'd into a sort of Scallops, in circular Rows; the first row of which have their ends tip'd with Black, the next with a dusky Yellow. The Legs are a sort of flesh Colour, the Claws more Dusky.

There's a bushy sort of Tuft, growing on the lower part of the Breast of the Cock, like Horse-hair, by which he is distinguish'd from the Hen.



The

The black Game HEN,



Weight very near three Pounds, and is about two Feet from the point of the Bill to the end of the Tail, and from the Extremity of each Wing when extended, very near a Yard.

The Colour of the upper part of the Body resembles that of a *Woodcock*, but is rather more dark, and of a reddish Brown, variegated with transverse black Lines; the under part of the Neck towards the Bill, more pale, or Yellowish; the Belly and Breast have also a yellow Mixture, with transverse black Lines, from whence that part of the Body appears more Grey, or Hoary than the

the rest. The exterior webs of the scapular Wing Feathers, are of a Yellowish White, the exterior webs of the first row of covert Feathers being pretty much of the same Colour. There's a remarkable Spot of white upon the Scapular part of each Wing; the under sides of which are also White. The Tail is divided, and the same Colour of the upper part of the Body.

They frequent the *Mountainous*, and *Northern*, parts of this *Kingdom*, and *Scotland*; and the *Hens* generally keep together by themselves and are seldom seen to Accompany the *Cocks*.

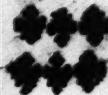
The Red China PHEASANT,



IS about the size of the English *Pheasant*, the Bill is of a light Colour'd Brown, the Irides, or Circles of the

the Eyes Yellow; the Feathers on the upper part of the Head of the same Colour; with a very curious long crest of scarlet Feathers hanging down on the back part of the Neck, beautifully Variegated, with black Scallop'd Lines, at equal distances, which reach down a considerable way upon the Back; these it has a power of raising, or erecting at Pleasure. the rest of the Back is adorn'd with fine yellow Feathers; the scapular Feathers of the Wings, the fore-part of the Neck, the Breast and Belly, are a fine Scarlet. The upper covert Feathers next to the Back are of a fine dark Blue, Interspers'd with a few black Spots; the first Feathers of the other rows of a dark Yellow, spotted with Brown.

The longest of the Tail Feathers, are of a dark Colour, with a few Spots, and the tips a fine Yellow; the Legs and Feet of the same Colour. This is a very curious, but uncommon Bird, very rarely, and with difficulty brought into the these Kingdoms.



The White China PHEASANT,

IS about the size of the former, the Bill of a dusky Colour'd Yellow, from the base of which along the upper part of the Head, there runs a curious crest of black Feathers, which hang down upon the hind part of the Neck; the Eyes are encircled with a small row of white Feathers, on the out part of which there's a larger circle of fine Scarlet, speckled with a dark Red, which reaches from the Bill to the hind part of the Head; and are considerably broader than the Red in the *English Cock Pheasants*. The Back, Neck, and Wings are White, Interspers'd with a few dark Spots and Shades. The Breast and under part of the Belly is

Black, begining at the base of the under Mandible, and spreading itself broader on the fides of the Belly, and decreasing into a point under the Tail; the Thighs are of the same Colour, the Feet a fine Scarlet, the Claws Black.

Mr. THEVENOT in his *Travels to the Levant*, says that about some parts of the *Nile* in the *Winter* time, they take a great many of a sort of Fowl they call the *Pullet of Damietta*, which are of a very fine Colour, their Necks and Breasts being very much like *Peacock*s, and their Bodies about the same size.

Mr. NIEUHOFF in his *Voyage to Malabar*, says a very good *Pullet* may be bought there for two-pence.

He says, I once bought up three Hundred against the Arival of our *Ships*, which being put in the *Old Chureh of St. Thomas*, we found all dead one Morning; we could not gues at the cause of this disaster, till a certain *Malabar* told us, that it could not be otherwise but that a *Cobre Kapel* (a very *Venemous Serpent*,) must be hidden in the place; whereupon strict serch being made, we found the *Serpent*, under a heap of old Wood, which was no sooner remov'd, but the *Serpent* set her self upright upon the Tail spitting fire and flame, so that no Body durst approach her, till one of our *Soldiers* kill'd her with his *Sword*.

The CORMORANT,



I S a large Bird, not much less than a small fiz'd Goose, and weighs upwards of three Pounds. The Eyes are encircled with a sort of yellowish White, the under part of the Chin being of the same Colour; the rest of the Body is of a dusky Brown, or obscure Colour. The Bill is upwards of three Inches long, of a reddish Yellow, and Hooked at the End, with sharp edges on the upper Mandible. The Eyes are situate nearer to the aperture of the Mouth, than in the Generality of Birds; and *Du Hamel* tells us of a singular conformity

formity in the Cormorant: Eye; and that is, that the Cry-
~~galline~~ is *Globous* as in *Fishes*, to enable it to see and
persue it's prey under Water: which *Faber* says they do,
with wonderful swiftnets for a long time.

The Tail is about five Inches long, compos'd of hard
stiff Feathers; the Legs are strong and thick, but very
short, the Toes web'd together, by a Black mem-
brane; the Claws and Feet Black. They are great de-
vourers of *Fish*, and will likewise feed on *Worms*; they
build upon *Trees* at the *Sevenabuys* in *Holland*.

The *Ambasador* from the *Duke of Holstein*, in his
Travels into *Muscovy*, and *Perse*; says they discover'd
a kind of large *Wild Geese*, or rather Cormorants, which
the *Muscovites* call *Babbes*; these he says are larger
than *Swans*, their Bills above a Foot and half long,
two Fingers broad, and forked at the end. they have
under their Bills a Bag of Skin, which they can con-
tract or extend to such a bigness that it will contain three
Gallons of Liquor; and this they use as a Reservoir
for the *Fish* they take, till they can swallow them; he
says one of them that was shot upon the *Caspian Sea*,
measur'd two Ells and a half betwixt the two Extremi-
ties of the Wings, and seven Feet from the Head to the
ends of the Toes.

Fran. Fernandez, says that in *Mexico*, there are some
of this kind, that have Teeth within their Bills.

The Pokkoe,



I S a Guinea Bird as ugly as rare, exactly the size of a Goose, his Wings Extraordinary long and broad, made up of dark Colour'd Feathers; the under part of it's Body cover'd with Ash-colour'd Feathers, or rather Hairs, for they are as like the one as the other; having under his Neck a Maw or Bag about a Span long, as thick as a Mans Arm, like a red Skin; in which it lays up it's Food, as the Monkeys do in their Chops; the Neck, which is pretty long, and the red Knob on the Nape is Garnish'd

Garnish'd with the same sort of Feathers or Hairs as the under part of the Body, in Proportion to which the Head is much too large ; and excepting a very few hairs it has, is very bald ; the Eyes are large and Black, the Bill Extraordinary long and thick.

This creature feeds commonly on *Fish*, which when tossed it catches very nimbly, and Swallows down whole into it's Crop, or *Maw* ; and will at once devour as much *Fish* as would serve four Men, it is likewise a lover of *Rats*, Swallows them whole, and sometimes they will spring up half digested out of the Crop.

When a *Boy* or *Dog* is set on them they will make as good defence, pecking and striking them with their Bills very smartly, which makes a Noise as if two sticks were striking one upon another.



The TAMATIA,



IS a Brasilian Bird, about the size of a common Wood-pecker; 'tis an ill proportion'd one, having a Head and Bill considerably bigger than the size of it's Body seems to require; the Bill is Red, with slender Feathers growing above the Nostrils, that appear like Hairs, or Bristles; the Neck, and some of the upper parts of the Body are Yellowish; the under parts more pale and whitish, spotted with large brown Spots, like the Song Thrush, or Thriftle.

The Bengal Magpie, or Dial BIRD,

IS about the size of a *Field-fare*, and has a black strong Bill, the edges towards the Angles Yellow, and the Irides of the Eyes of the same Colour; the Breast, Head, and Back are Black, with a shade or cast of Blue; the Belly, Thighs, and under side of the Tail White; the scapular, and some of the first Quill-feathers Black, the coverts, and some other of the Quill-feathers White. The Legs and Feet of a dark Brown.

The Hen appears of a more dusky, or brown Colour, than the Cock.

The BIRD call'd BANIAHBOW, from
BENGAL,



IS a small degree larger than the *Dial Bird*, it's Bill towards the base is very thick, and of a yellowish Colour, a little Hooked, and ending in a sharp point;

point; the Nostrils pretty large, the Pupil of the Eyes Black, the Irides of a fine beautiful Yellow.

The upper parts of the Body are of a fine light hazel Brown, the Wings of the same Colour, except the exterior Edges of the covert and Quill feathers, which are White; the Belly and under parts of the Body more pale and dilute, the Tail pretty long, and of a dusky Colour; the Legs and Feet a fine Yellow.

The Bengal Yellow BIRD,



IS about the size of the *Dial Bird*, and has a very strong Bill ending in a sharp point, not very crooked and about an Inch and a quarter long, of a reddish pale Colour. The pupil of the Eye is Black, and the circles,

cles, or Irides White. There's a broad black Line of Feathers arising from the Angles of the Bill, that encompasses the Eye and ends in a point on the side of the Head; the upper part of which together with the Breast, Belly, and Thighs, are of an exceeding fine Yellow. The Scapular and Quill-Feathers are Black, with their edges White, some of the first and second rows of the covert Feathers Yellow. The Tail is Black, except two or three of the outside Feathers which are likewise of a beautiful Yellow. The Legs and Feet are Grey, or Ash-colour'd.

The MINOR,



IS a curious East-India Bird, about the size of the Nissel-Bird, and has a very beautiful red Bill, the Irides

Irides of the Eyes of a yellowish pale Colour; with a broad yellow stripe passing below the Eyes from the back part of the Head, the ends pointing downward. The rest of the upper part of the Body is Black, with only two or three long white marks on the outermost Wing Feathers; the under parts more dusky. The Legs Yellow, or Orange Colour, and the Claws Black.

They are capable of being taught to Speak very Articulately, and Imitating a human Voice exceeding well.

The Cross-Bill, or SHELD-APPLE,



IS a small Bird, weighing about an Ounce and a half, and has a strong thick Bill, of a black Colour, very hard; the upper and lower Mandibles crossing each other, the lower pointing upwards, and the upper downwards,

wards, in a manner contrary to what has been observ'd in any other Birds. The Irides of the Eyes are Yellow or Hazel Colour'd, the Nostrils round, and the Ears large and open. The upper part of the Back, and the under part of the Belly are Brown, with a mixture of Pale, and darker Colours, on the upper part of the Head, and some part of the Back the Feathers are black, with green Edges. The Breast and Rump are Green, the edges of the Tail Feathers the same Colour; some part of the Belly is White, and under the Chin it has a few Greyish, or Ash-colour'd Feathers, the Wings are of a dark Brown, except some few of the edges of the Feathers which are Green. The Feet are of a sort of dusky flesh Colour, and the Claws Black.

They feed upon *Hempseed, Pine, and Fir Kernels*; and build their Nests in those *Trees*, about the Month of *January and February*; they are a very Voracious Bird, and it's said will divide an *Apple* with their Bill at one stroke, in order to feed on the *Kernels*; from whence I suppose some give it the name of *Sheld-Apple*.

They are found in *Bavaria, Germany, and Suervia*; and sometimes are said to come over into some parts of *England*, where there's plenty of *Fruit*, and do Considerable damages in *Worcestershire, and Herefordshire*.

Aldrovandus says they have a Melodious Voice, and Sing in the *Winter*, but are silent in the *Summer*.

*The red Headed BUTCHER-BIRD, or
WOOD-CHAT,*



IS a small Bird said to weigh little more than an Ounce, the shape of the Bill much like others of this kind, being very thick and strong of a black Colour; the upper mandible encompass'd by a white line at the base; the Nostrils round, but not very large. The Irides of the Eyes of a pale dusky White; the upper part of the Head and Neck of a light Brown, or palish Red; the sides of the Head more dusky; the Back, Wings and Tail pretty much of the same Colour, except some large white strokes upon each Shoulder, and likewise upon some of the covert Feathers of

the

Wings. The under part of the Throat, and the Belly are White. The Thighs of an Ash-colour, the Legs and Feet of a dusky Brown, and the Claws Black.

The BUNTING,



IS a small Bird, that generally weighs about an Ounce, and is about seven Inches long from the point of the Bill to the end of the Tail, and from the point of each Wing when extended about ten. It has a short thick Bill, and on the inside of the upper Mandible, or Palate of the Mouth; there arises a hard Excrecence, or Knob, by which it is suppos'd to break, or bruise the Oats, Wheat, or other Grain upon which it Feeds, before it Swallows it; the sides of the under

clap rising up into a sort of Angle on each side Inclining to each other underneath the Tubercl of the Palate, by which nature seems to have furnish'd it, with what is necessary for that purpose. The Colour of the upper parts of the Body in General, resembles that of a Lark; but rather more dark, having the middle parts of some of the Feathers almost Black. The Breast, and Belly, are of a Yellowish dusky White, Interspers'd with dark oblong Spots. The Tail is of a dusky Colour, and about three Inches long, the Legs and Claws more pale; the back Claw crooked, and pretty large, like that of the Lark.

'Tis are a pretty common Bird, and is often heard, Chattering and Singing upon low Shrubs, and Trees.

The HORTULON,



IS a Bird much about the size of the Bunting, the Wings and Tail something longer; the Bill very thick

thick and large, pretty much like that of the *Bull-finck*, and of a reddish brown Colour, having a large Knob, or Excrecence on the inside of the upper Mandible, with which it is suppos'd to break, or bruise the Grain upon which it feeds, in the same manner as the *Bunting*.

The upper part of the Breast, the Head, and some part of the Neck are of a Yellowish pale Green; the sides of the Wings, and the Back more Red, and tinctur'd with a fine Brown shade. The under parts of the Body and Thighs whitish, with a few transverse Lines, and pale red Shades, growing more Yellow towards the Tail. The Legs and Feet of a rusty brown Colour.

This is a very rare Bird, and in many Countrys bears a considerable price, as being very much esteem'd in high Treats, and Banquets.



The GROSSE-BEAK, or HAW-FINCH,



Weighs about an Ounce and three Quarters, and from the tip of the Bill to the end of the Tail, is seven Inches, and it's breadth when the Wings are expanded upwards of twelve. It has a hard broad Bill exceeding thick at the base, the Circumference of which is said to measure more than two Inches; and is about three quarters of an Inch long, terminating in a very sharp point. The Eyes are Ash-colour'd, or Grey; the Feathers at the base of the Bill are Orange Colour'd, but black between the Eyes; the rest of the Head is of a rusty Yellowish Red, with a border of black Feathers Encompassing the lower Mandible. The Neck and upper

upper part of the Back, are more Red, the middle parts of some of the Feathers appearing pale, or whitish; the sides of the Body, the Breast and Rump are of a cinnereous Red, the Belly and under part of the Tail more pale and Inclining to White.

Some of the shafts of the Quill-feathers are White, others Red, with their tips of a fine shining Purple, and Blue; the whole Wings beautifully Interpers'd with a variety of Shades and Colours.

The Legs and Feet are of a pale flesh Colour, the Claws pretty large and strong.

They frequent the Woods and Mountains during the Summer Season, both in Italy and Germany, and the Plains and Valleys in the Winter; from whence in very hard Seasons, they have come over here into England. They feed upon the Kernels of Cherry-stones, Olives, the Kernels of the Hawthorn Tree, Holly Berries &c. which by the Strength of their Bills, they Crack with very great Ease.

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The

The Gamboa GROSSE-BEAK,

IS about the size of the former, the Bill very large, and broad at the Base, and ending in a sharp point, resembling the Figure of a Cone; the Cavity within is of an Ash colour, and very large. The Pupils of the Eyes are Black, and the Irides White. The Head, and most considerable part of the Neck are Black, which Colour ends in a circular point on the fore-part of the Breast; the rest of the Body, with the Wings and the Tail, being of a delightful Yellow, shaded with a beautiful Green. The Legs and Feet Ash-colour'd, with a bluish Glass. They

They are found chiefly at *Gamboa*, on the Coast of *Guinea*; from whence they are brought over into *England*, as a very great Curiosity.

The Red GROSSE-BEAK, or Virginia
NIGHTINGALE,



It is about the size of a *Thrush*, the Bill of a paleish red Colour, and about the size and shape of the rest of this kind; the base of it is encompassed with a black border of Feathers, which are extended below the Chin and

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and end a little beyond the Eye in a blunt point. The Head is large, upon which there grows a large Pyramidal tuft, or crest of fine scarlet Colour'd Feathers; the Back and some part of the Wings and Tail are of a pale, or brownish Red; the rest of the Body of a lovely Scarlet.

There's a surprizing strength in the Bill of this little creature, as is seen in their Cracking the Stones of Fruit, such as *Almonds*, *Olives*, &c. with the utmost ease and Expedition.

They are found chiefly in *New-England*, *Virginia*, and several *Northern* parts of *America*; from whence they are frequently brought over into *England*.

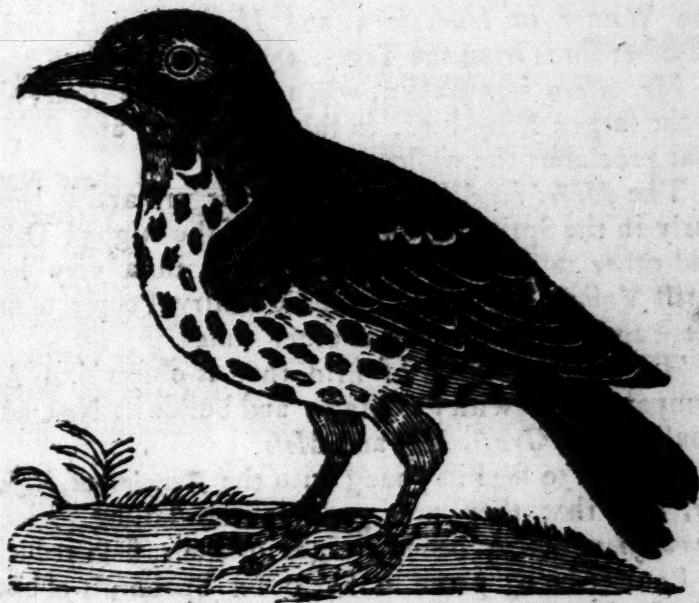
They sing very agreeably, and some of their Notes are said very much to resemble those of the *Nightingale*, from whence 'tis supposed to derive the Name of the *Virginia Nightingale*, tho' many of the Natives there call it the *Red-Bird*. 'Tis said that by viewing itself in a Looking Glass, it has a variety of strange Gesticulations, and will raise and lower its crest, shake its Wings, and set up its Tail like a *Peacock*; making a hissing Noise, and striking at the Glass with its Bill.

They catch them in the *Northern* parts of *America*, in the same manner as a variety of small Birds are taken here in *England*; viz. by removing the Snow, and baiting the places they frequent, with such Grain, or Seeds, on which they usually feed.

Baumgarton in his Travels thro' *Egypt*, relates that near the Field called *Acelandia*, (which was bought with the Money for which *Judas* sold his Master) he observ'd a Method they had of catching Birds, which he had not seen before; which was done by pouring out Water upon a *Rock*, where the Country is exceeding dry; the poor Birds perceive it as they fly in the Air, and

and being ready to faint with Thirst, and observing by the Sun-beams the Water to appear Bright and Clear they fly streight down to it, and before they are aware are taken with Gins placed there for that purpose.

The MISSEL-BIRD, or SHRITE,



IS from the point of the Bill to the end of the Tail, about eleven or twelve Inches, and from the extremity of each Wing when expanded about eighteen; and generally weighs between four and five Ounces; the Bill is of a Brown, or dusky Colour, the shape resembling that of the *Black-bird*, but something longer; the Nostrils Oval, and pretty large, the Tongue Hor-

ny, and slit at the point. The Irides of the Eyes of a Hazel Colour; the Head of a dusky sort of lead Colour, all the upper parts of the Body, but more especially the Rump and Tail have a stronger mixture of pale Yellow; the Breast, and lower parts more Inclining to a dusky White, Interspers'd with large blackish Spots; the Tail is four Inches long, the under part of which is of a yellowish White; the Legs pretty much of the same Colour, the Claws Black. They are said in the Summer, to feed on Caterpillars, and other Insects. In the Winter on Hawthorn, and Holly-Berries; chasing all other Birds from the Trees, they choose to feed upon.

Mr. Albin is mistaken, when he says the Black-bird is the largest Song-bird, in this Kingdom, and the first that proclaims the wellcome Spring.

The Miffel-bird, is considerably larger, and is heard early in the Spring, from the tops of the highest Oaks, and other tall Trees, where it sings in a very loud shrill Voice; and is said by the Country People, to sing more against Rain, than at other times.

'Tis a solitary kind of Bird that is observ'd to Accompany only with its Mate; and builds its Nest with small Twigs, Grass, Hay and Moss.

'Tis said to feed its young with the Berries of Miffel-tree, and that they are good in the falling Sickness, Convulsions &c. A penny weight of their flesh reduc'd to Powder being given in five or six Spoonfuls of black Cherry Water, and Sweetned with the Syrup of Piony.

They are in many places known by the name of the Thrush-Cock.

The

The FIELDFARE, or FELDEFAR,



IS but a very little less than the *Missel-Bird*, the Bill is Yellow, tip'd with Black, the Tongue Horny and Rough, the Eye appears encircled with Yellow, from the Colour of the edges of the Lids; with a stroke of black that runs from the Bill to the Eyes.

The Head, Neck, and Rump are Ash-colour'd, some parts a good deal Inclining to Blue, some have the tops of their Heads sprinkled over with small black Spots; the Back, Shoulders, and some of the covert Feathers of the Wings, are of a reddish brown Inclining to a Chestnut Colour; some parts of the Feathers more black, a part of the Throat and Breast are Yellowish, with black Spots on the middle parts of the Feathers; the

lower part of the Breast and Belly are of a palish Yellow, or White, with a black Spot at the setting on of each Wing; some of the Quill-feathers are Black, with white edges. The Tail is about four Inches long, of a Blackish or dark blue Colour, with the tips of some of the Feathers White, others Ash colour'd. The Legs and Feet Black.

They are Birds of passage, that come over here in the begining of *Autumn*, and continue till the Spring, 'tis not with any certainty known from what parts of the World they come, some say from *Sweden*, others from *Bohemia*; they go and come in large Flocks, and continue so while here, feeding in open Weather in *Meadows*, and pasture *Ground*, on *Worms*, and other *Insects*; and in frosty or snowy Weather, on the *Berries* of the *Hawthorn*, *Holly*, *Juniper*, &c. They are accounted the best Meat of any of the *Thrush* kind, great Numbers of them are frequently Shot, in most parts of the Kingdom, during the Winter Season; none of them have ever been known to continue here in the Summer, nor have we, any Instance of any of their *Nests* being found.

The

The Pied FIELDFARE, or FELDEFARE,



SEEMS like the white *Woodcock*, to be quite an Extraordinary production of nature.

That from whence this description, and drawing is taken, (being accidentally shot amongst a flock of the Common Fieldfares,) had a yellow Bill, its Head and Neck White, spotted with lead Colour and Black, with a spot of yellow on the sore part of the Neck, upon which was several little dark Spots and Shades. The Breast was of a darkish Colour'd Brown, the Rump more pale, or lead Colour'd; the middle of the Breast of a Brown, or dusky Yellow, Interspers'd with a variety of transverse black Lines. The Quill-feathers of the Wings

Wings of a dusky Colour, with their outmost edges White, the edges of the Scapular Feathers the same, with a few white Feathers near the upper part, next to the Back. The Belly and Thighs, White, spotted with Black. The Tail and the Claws Black, the Legs and Feet of a dusky Colour'd Brown.

The Red-Wing, or Wind THRUSH,

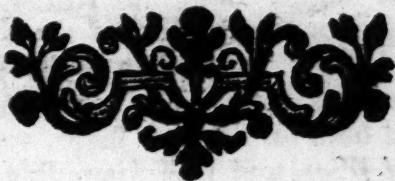


IS considerably less than the *Fieldfare*, its Bill is near an Inch long, of a pale dusky Colour, the Irides of the Eyes are of a hazel Colour, with long Yellowish strokes over the upper parts of them; the Colour of the upper part of the Body very nearly resembles that of the *Song Thrush*, or *Throstle*, the Breast not quite so much spotted, the under side of the covert Feathers of the Wings

Wings, and the sides of the Body underneath them, are of a more deep, Red, or Orange Colour than those of the above mention'd Bird, which is one mark of distinction; another is the Song *Tbrush* are never observ'd to fly in Companies, and mix with the *Fieldfares*, as these do. The Throat and Breast are Yellowish, with dusky Spots on some of the middle parts of the Feathers, the Belly is more pale, Inclining to White, and spotted in like manner with smaller Spots.

The sides of the Wings are of a Chestnut, or reddish Colour, with some of their edges and tips White. The Tail is upwards of three Inches long; the Legs and Feet of a pale Colour.

'Tis a Bird of Passage that Associates with the *Fieldfares*, generally coming and going together; but to what place is uncertain, they feed on *Insects*, *Berries*, &c.



The

The Song THRUSH, or THROSTLE,

IS a little bigger than the *Red-Wing*, Generally weighing about three Ounces, the Bill is of a dusky Colour, and about the Length of the former, and the Irides of the Eyes likewise of a hazel Colour.

This Bird both for size and shape, very much resembles the *Red Wing*, and is distinguish'd chiefly by it's Colour, the upper part of the Body being of a fine Olive, with a mixture of Yellow upon the Breast, and Wings; the dusky spots upon the Belly and Breast a good deal larger. The Tail is upwards of three Inches long, and the same Colour of the upper part of the Body,

Body, the Belly more pale, or Inclining to White.
The Legs and Feet of a dusky Brown.

'Tis a Bird that continues with us all the Year, and begins to sing very early in the Spring, and has a great variety of pleasant Notes, and will frequently continue to sing nine Months in the Year; especially when they are bred tame, and kept in Cages, where they are capable of learning the Notes of a variety of other Birds, such as the *Wood-Lark, Nightingale, &c.*

They sing sweetly while Wild, on the tops of Trees, all the Spring and begining of Summer, and at other times. 'Tis a solitary kind of Bird that keeps commonly in *Brambles*, and low *Hedges*, where it builds its Nest with *Moss, Straw, and Earth*, and Plaisters the inside of it with *Clay* and *Cow Dung*; generally laying five or six Eggs, of a bluish sort of green Colour, speckled with here and there a black Spot. They breed early in the Spring, having young ones frequently by the latter end of March; which are preferable for breeding Tame, to any of those hatch'd later in the Year.

They feed on *Insects*, *Whitethorn*, and *Mistletoe Berries*; and are esteem'd excellent good Meat, their flesh having a very delicious taste.

The Black BIRD,



IS about the size of the *Fieldsare*, and its Bill about the same length, that of the Cock, (especially when it comes to be upwards of one Year Old,) is Yellow; the Hens more pale, with the tip Black. The Body of the Cock is of a much finer Black, than that of the Hen, which appears more Brown, or Ruffet; but the best way of distinguishing them when Young, is by their Eyes, the Irides of the Cocks being Yellow, the Hens considerably more pale. The Tail is about four Inches long, the Feet Black.

'Tis a solitary Bird, from whence 'tis said to take the name of *Merula*, which signifies single, or solitary. The Cock Whistles and Sings very agreeably all the Spring.

Spring, and Summer time, and by a sweet Modulation of his Voice, frequently allures his Mate to his Embraces, during the colder Seasons, before the Frosts are gone, or the Buds and Blossoms appear upon the Trees.

They are frequently kept in Cages, where they whistle five or six Months in the Year, their Notes are very shrill, and loud ; and they are capable of learning a great many tunes. They feed on *Insects*, and *Berries* ; and are a strong hardy Bird. They build their Nests much in the same manner of the *Song Thrush*, only they line the Plaistering on the inside with small Bents, Hair, and other soft things ; where they lay generally four or five bluish green Eggs, Interspers'd with little dusky Lines and Spots.

'Tis said that upon the *Alps*, and several other high Mountains, some of these Birds have been found that have been quite White ; which some have suppos'd has proceeded from the extream coldness of those places ; but this does not appear very probable, as we have had a variety of Instances of the same kind in several parts of *England*, of some that have grown quite white, others pale, and spotted on several parts of their Bodies.

Dr. *Gemelli* in his account of the *Philippine Islands*, gives an account of a black Bird there that was brought from *Suratte*, as big as a *Turtle Dove*, with a fine yellow Beak, and a beautiful list round the Neck, of the same Colour like a Collar. He likewise observes another sort that will go tamely into the *Houses*, and others that have red Wings, and yellow Heads and Breasts.

The RING-OUZEL, or AMZEL,

IS something larger than the *Black-Bird*, but very much resembles it, in the shape and figure of its Body; the Bill is of a more dusky Colour, Inclining to Black, and the Irides of the Eyes more Hazel; the Head, and upper parts of the Body, are of a more Brown, Dusky, or russet Colour.

It has a beautiful white Circle, or ring of Feathers on the Throat, a little above the Breast, near an Inch broad; which ends on the sides of the Neck, in the form of a Crescent, or half Moon; the under part of the Breast

Breast and Belly, more pale, and the Feathers under the Wings whitish ; the Tail about four Inches long, the Legs and Feet of a dusky Brown.

'Tis a scarce uncommon Bird, found chiefly on the Cliffs of Rocks, and Mountainous places. They are sometimes seen about the Peak in *Derbyshire*, and feed upon *Insects* and *Berries*.

MR. TAVERNIER in his Travels into *Perſia*, observes upon the *Frontiers* of *Media*, and *Armenia*, that about the time the *Corn* begins to appear, there comes a great Number of Birds very much like the *Oazle*, which devour the *Locusts*, with which the Ground is at that time covered, though the *Armenians* attribute the destruction of them more to their processions and *holy Water*; (which they use at that time for three Days together,) than to any other cause whatever.



The

The WATER-OUZEL, or Water Crake,



IS considerably less than the former, seldom weighing more than two Ounces and a half, the Neck is thicker, and the shape of the Body shorter than the *black Bird*, and the Bill slenderer, but about the same length; the lids of the Eyes Encircled with White, the Irides, or circles that encompass the Pupils, of a fine pleasant hazel Colour.

The Head and upper parts of the Body, are of a dusky Colour, Inclining to Black, with a reddish tincture or shade. The covert and prime Feathers of the Wings, are more Cinereous, with many of their middle parts Black, and some of their edges Blue. The under part of

of the Neck, and the Breast are of a Milk White; the Contiguous Feathers of a palish Red; the under part of the Belly towards the Tail Black. The Tail is about two Inches and a half Long, the Legs and Feet Black.

'Tis a solitary Bird, and Accompanys with its Mate, only in Coupling and Breeding time; they feed upon *Fish*, and small *Insects*, on the *Banks* and sides of *Rivers*, and water *Courses*, and will dive under Water in quest of their prey. They are found in *Westmoreland*, *Yorkshire*, *Northumberland*, and in some of the Mountainous parts of *Wales*.

The STARLING, or STARE,



Both in shape and size, very much resembles the black Bird, the Bill is something longer, the Cock's

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of a pale Yellow, the Hen's more dusky; the circles of the Eyes of a hazel Colour, but more white on the upper part. The Body is Black, with a beautiful shining purple Gloe, [which varies according to the different lights in which it's view'd,] except the tips of the Feathers of the Back and Neck, which are Yellowish, and those under the Tail of a sort of Ash-colour. The tips of the Feathers on the Breast and Belly of the Hen, are White. The Tail is about three Inches long, the Feathers of a dusky Colour, with some of their edges Yellow.

The Legs are of a flesh Colour, or yellowish Brown; Feather'd as low as the Knees.

They feed on *Worms*, *Beetles*, and various sorts of *Insects*, in the *Winter Season*, flying together in Flocks, sometimes Intermixing with the *Fieldfares*, and *Ibyub*. They abide here in *England*, all the *Summer*, and build their Nests in the Holes they find in *Towers* and *Houſe*, where they lay four or five Eggs of a bluish green Colour. They likewise in several parts of the Kingdom, build in little *Wooden Boxes*, or *Bottles*, plac'd for them in the upper parts of high Trees, from whence their young ones are taken, and train'd up with great care; and though their natural Notes are not the most agreeable, they will notwithstanding learn to imitate a human Voice, in a very surprizing manner, speaking as Articulately, as any Bird whatever; insomuch that many of them have been sold for four or five *Guineas* a piece.

There's a particular black stroak under the Tongue of the Cock Bird, which the Hen has not, by which they are distinguish'd when young; but 'tis farther to be observ'd, that this disappears after the first time of Moulting.

The flesh has a bitter taste, and is not very pleasant but much better for the Skin being taken off before it is dress'd.

The Yellow Bengal STARLING,



Is about the size of the former, it's Bill of a dusky Colour and pretty large; with a Yellow spot at the base of the upper Mandible, ending in a point at the top of the Head. The Irides of the Eyes are hazel Colour'd Encircle'd with Yellow, the Pupils Black. The upper part and sides of the Head, are dusky Inclining to Black, which ends on each side of the Neck about the middle, in blunt Points. The upper parts of the Body and the Tail are of a very fine Yellow, the Breast and under part of the Body more pale, Interspers'd with a few dusky marks upon the Breast, and Throat.

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The

The Quill-feathers of the Wings are of a cloudy dark Colour, with the edges of the outward webs Yellow. The Scapular Feathers are Yellow, with large dusky Colour'd Spots upon them. The Legs and Feet are of a dark Colour, the hind Claws pretty large.

The Red Wing'd STARLING,



VER Y much resembles the common *Starling*, both in its shape, and size; the Bill is about an Inch long of a sort of dark Ash-Colour, thick at the base, ending in a sharp Point; with a small Crimson line running between the Nostrils and the Feathers at the base of the Bill. The Irides of the Eyes are White, and the pupils Black. The whole Body is Black, except the upper sides of the Wings, which are of a fine light Scar-let,

lets; in a sort of large Oval form, and under that it appears of a deep ruddy Yellow, the Legs and Feet Black.

According to Mr. *Catesby's* account 'tis a native of Carolina, and *Virginia*, where he says there's great Numbers of them, which fly frequently in Companies, with the *Purple-Darw*s, doing a great deal of mischief amongst the Corn. They are call'd by the *Spaniards*, *Commendadores*.

They build their Nests over the Water, amongst *Reeds*, and *Sedges*; the tops of which they very artfully Interweave into a sort of arch'd covering, under which they hang their Nests, after the manner of the *Reed Sparrow* to secure them from wet, and 'tis observ'd where the tide flows, it scarce ever reaches them.

'Tis a familiar active Bird, and will learn to imitate a human Voice; they are frequently rear'd tame and kept in Cages.



The Greater REDSTART,



IS about the size of the *Starling*, the Bill is flat and broad, upwards of an Inch long, the upper part longer than the under, sharp pointed, and of a black Colour. The whole Body is of a kind of Ash-colour, or Grey, with a pleasant mixture of Yellow and Black, and a variety of beautiful black and white Speckles upon the Breast. The Tail is of a fine Ruddy or Fervous Red, the two middle Feathers and some of the exterior edges of the rest, a little dusky, or Brownish. The Legs and Feet are reddish, the Claws Black.

They are found chiefly in Mountainous and solitary places, where they breed; and are sometimes kept in Cages for their Singing.

The Bengal REDSTART,

IS something larger than the former, and has a dark Ash-colour'd Bill, the circles of the Eyes White. The upper part of the Head from the Bill, to the hinder part Black; the Feathers extending themselves a little beyond the Head to the upper part of the Neck, with tufts of fine scarlet Feathers growing from under the Eyes, the lower part of which is Surrounded with a half circle of White, which circle is succeeded with four black ones, which

which lessen by degrees, reaching almost as low as the Scapular Feathers on the Wings, and dividing the brown Colour from the white on the fides of the Neck; the hinder part of which, with the Back, and Wings, are Brown; the Breast, Belly, and Thighs White, but Red underneath the Vent. The Tail is pretty long, of a dusky pale Colour; the Legs and Feet Black.

One of the first of these Birds that has been taken notice of, was brought from *Bengal*, without any Name; that of *Redstart*, being affix'd to it by *Mr. Albin*.

The Common REDSTART,



IS a small Bird not larger than the *House Sparrow*, with a black Bill and a white Spot upon the forehead, which is seperated from the Eyes and Bill by a black

black Line; the rest of the upper part of the Head, with the Neck and Back are of a pale lead Colour; the Throat and fides of the Head are black, with a mixture of Grey or Ash colour, at the ends of the Feathers; the Breast, Rump, and under part of the Wings, are Red; the under parts of the Belly White.

The Wings appear of a dusky Colour, some of the upper Feathers being Black, and those underneath them of a palish Red. The Tail is upwards of two Inches long, the Feathers upon each side Red, those in the middle, more pale, and dusky, the Legs of some are Black, others more dusky.

'Tis said to be a very sullen, dogged temper'd Bird, and if it be taken when old is with great difficulty brought to feed; but if rear'd from the Nest soon becomes gentle and tame, and will learn to Whistle in Imitation of many other Birds; and will frequently Sing in the Night as well as in the Day.

They build in the Holes of old Walls, and Trees, where they lay five or six Eggs of a pale blue Colour, but are so exceeding shy that if she's Notic'd in the building it, will commonly forsake it before its finish'd, and if her Eggs, or Young ones are touch'd, she'll either come near them no more, or throw them out of the Nest; as Mr. Willoughby says, he has frequently found by Experience.

They are Birds of Passage, that come here in the Spring, and leave us in the latter end of the Year. They feed upon various sorts of small *Insects*; and when kept tame, on the same as the *Robbin-Red-Breast*, and the *Nightingale*. The Cock is distinguish'd from the Hen, by his Head being considerably Blacker, and the red upon his Breast a good deal deeper.

The

The BRAMBLING,



IS something larger than the *Redstart*, and has a thick strong Bill, pretty broad at the base which diminishes into a taper, and ends in a sharp point; in the general part of them, 'tis all Black, in some Yellow, or pale at the base. The Colour of the Body from the Head to the middle part of the Back, is of a shining Black, very much resembling the Colour of a *Starling*; the edges of some of the Feathers, of a sort of reddish Ash-Colour; the Rump, and lower part of the Back growing more pale, or Ash-colour'd. The Throat is of an

Orang:

Orange Colour. or Yellow, with a reddish shade; and the Feathers beyond the vent pretty much of the same Colour, the rest of the Belly, or under parts White.

Some of the Quill-Feathers are Red, and others Black, with only their edges Red, with white Spots on the out sides of their shafts; the plumage near the base of the Wing of a fine Orange Colour.

The Tail is Black, and upwards of four Inches long; the exterior webs of the outmost Feathers on each side White; the tips and edges of the middle Feathers Ash-Colour'd. The Legs and Feet of a dusky sort of flesh Colour.



The Great Mountain FINCH, or BRAMBLING



IS about the Size of the *Virginia Nightingale*, and has a pale Yellowish Bill, about half an Inch long; the end of the Tongue is divided into small fibrous Threads, or Filaments; the upper part of the Head is of a Dusky Yellow, spotted with White, the Back is of the same Colour, but Interspers'd with a considerable number of dark Colour'd Spots and shades. Some of the scapular Feathers of the Wings, and the Breast, are of a brownish Red,

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Red, the quill Feathers Black the edges of a Greenish, pale Yellow; some of the covert Feathers have their tips White, which when the Wing is clos'd forms a beautiful white stroke runing a cross it. The Tail is forked at the end, and upwards of two Inches long, of a dusky Colour, the edges of some of the Feathers Yellow; the Thighs and Belly White; the Feet Legs and Claws Black.

The lesser Pied Mountain FINCH,



Is a great deal less than the former being not much bigger than a *Linnet*, the Bill is Yellow and pretty thick; the forepart of the Head pretty dark Inclining to a Black, but grows more pale, or light Backwards;

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with

with a light Chestnut-circle about the Eye, and a pretty large Spot of the same Colour underneath it. The Back is of a sort of brownish Ash colour, Interspers'd here and there with small black Spots. The under part of the Threat is of a pale Yellow, with a beautiful Chestnut Colour'd ring Encircling the Neck. The Breast and Belly are White, with a mixture of Yellow, resembling a light flame Colour. The scapular, and some of the covert Feathers are White, the Quill Feathers Black, with some of their edges White. The Tail is of a palish Brown in the middle, with the Feathers on the outsides White, with some little dashes of Brown upon them. The Legs and Feet are Black.

They are said to be more common in the *Northern* parts of *Yorkshire* than in any other parts of the *Kingdom*.



The

The Sky LARK,



IS a longer bodied Bird than the *House Sparrow*, but not a great deal larger, they generally weigh about an Ounce and ten or eleven Drams, the Wings are pretty long, and the Bill near three quarters of an Inch, the upper mandible Brown, the lower more Pale. The Head is of a reddish sort of Ash-colour, the middle parts of some of the Feathers Black, which it will sometimes raise and ruffle up like a crest: it has a little circle of cinereous Feathers passing from Eye to Eye, and Encircling the hinder part of the Head. The Colour of the Back nearly resembles that on the Head; several of the Quill-feathers are tip'd with White. The middle part of the Throat and Breast are Yellow, spotted with Brown; the sides more shaded with Red.

The

The Tail is near three Inches long, the exterior webs of some of the Feathers White, some Black, others Ash-Colour'd. The Legs and Feet are dusky, the Claws Black, the back Claw or Heel very long, which is one of the Characteristick marks by which they are distinguis'd; another is their mounting a loft in the Air and singing in a very delightful manner as they rise, and during their hovering there.

They frequently build their Nests on the open plain Ground, under the side of some little tuft of *Graſſ*, and generally Breed three times in the Year, in *May*, *July*, and *August*, laying four or five Eggs, and rearing their Young, so as to be able to quit the Net in a very short time.

Mr. ALBIN says those taken in *October*, and *November*, are the best for singing, and that the largest straightest and loftiest Birds, and such as have the most white in their Tails, (which are the usual marks of the Cock Birds) are the best. When taken wild, 'tis usual to tie their Wings till they become a little tame, and better acquainted with you. The Cock has generally a black Spot on each side of the Neck, different from the Hen, and his Breast more spotted with Black, being a fuller body'd Bird; when they come to feed they will eat *Grits*, *Bread*, and *Hempseed*.

The young ones that are rear'd from the Nest, should at the first be brought up with Sheeps Heart and Eggs chopt together, for a few Weeks, and when they feed themselves will eat Oatmeal, and the other sorts of feed above mention'd. 'Tis necessary to give them Sand mix'd with Hay-seeds in the bottom of their Cages, which shou'd be large and without Perches, with a fresh green Turf plac'd in a Dish of Water once or twice a Week. They are Valuable Birds and have a great deal of variety in their Notes.

A certain *Portuguese*, who liv'd a considerable time at *Brafile*, in the account he gives of the Inhabitants, spending their time there, has the following remarkable story.— He says the chief Man of each Family, preaches to all the House in the Morning, as they lie in their Hammocks; he tells 'em when it's time to rise and go to their Labours, and what they should bestow their time in for that Day. This custom they say they learn'd from a certain Bird (which they call the Lord of Birds,) 'tis like a Hawk, and sings every Morning with the first advances of the Day; they argue that as that Bird sets up it's Note so as to be heard of all the rest about him, even so should the Master of a family make all that he is concern'd with hear his Instruction.

The Inhabitants of many Christian Countrys, may without much difficulty, or study, make a proper Application of this *BRASILIAN* custom to themselves; tho' they want the Advantage of *this sort* of preaching Birds amongst them.



The

The Wood L A R K,

IS not quite so large a Bird as the former, the make of it's Body being considerably shorter; it has a slender straight, sharp pointed Bill, near half an Inch long, of a dark Brown, or dusky Colour, with hazel Colour'd Eyes. The Head and Back are of a brown sort of party-colour, Inclining to a Black, with a reddish or light brown shade; the middle parts of some of the Feathers spotted with Black. The Breast and Belly are of a pale Brown, spotted with faint black Spots; the Neck is more of an Ash-colour, with a pale wreath'd line passing round the hinder part of it to each Eye. The Feathers on the Wings have some of their 'edges White, others Yellow, and those on the ridges of them more Ash-colour'd

our'd. The Rump is of a light Brown, or yellowish Red. The Tail, which is near two Inches long, is of a dusky or fulvous Red, with some of the tips White, others more Inclining to a black. The Legs and Feet are of a pale sort of flesh Colour, the back Toe pretty long and the Claws dusky, they feed on Caterpillars, Beetles, and small Seeds.

They generally fly in Companies in the Winter time, their singing bears some resemblance to the Notes of the *Black bird*. 'Tis exceeding pleasant to hear them in the Night time, in the Months of *May, June, and July*, when they are by some taken for the *Nightingale*, and will frequently when the Nights are light, and more especially while the *Hen* is siting, sing almost all Night, their Notes during the silence of the Night are so sweet, that many have prefer'd them to those of the *Nightingale*.

Notwithstanding they are very tender, they breed sooner than most other Birds in the Kingdom, their young ones being commonly ready to fly about the middle of *March*, they generally build under a small Tuss of Grass, or Fegg, and sometimes under the side of a Turf in lays. The young ones are but rarely brought up tame from the Nest, being subject to scouring, or the cramp, of which they frequently die. The season for taking them is when they are branchers, which is in *July, and August*, but rather in *September*, when they rove about in flights. They are fed and preserv'd in the same manner as the *Sly Lark*, 'tis necessary sometimes to put a slice of Liquorice, a little white Sugar Candy, and a blade or two of Saffron into their Water, which is said to be an advantage to their singing. The Cock may be distinguish'd from the Hen, by his stateliness in walking about the Cage, and frequently doubling his call. They require fresh Sand pretty often to be put into their Cages, and frequently to be set in the Sun which is a

means to preserve them from some Inconveniencies to which they would otherwise be liable, as particularly Lousiness, Scurf &c.

The Crested L A R K,



IS something larger than the *Sky Lark*, and the Bill considerably longer, the upper part being of a dusky Colour, and the lower more pale. The circles of the Eyes are of a full hazel Colour. It has a large crest of Feathers upon the Head, near an Inch long, of a blackish Colour, which it hath a power to erect, and lower at pleasure.

The Back and Wings are of a more Red, or cinereous Colour, and not so much spotted as the common Lark; there being scarcely any Spots towards the Rump. The outward parts of some of the Pinion Feathers, are

of a dusky or yellowish White, and many of the rest considerably paler than in other Birds of this kind. The Throat appears beautifully Spotted; the Breast and the Belly White, with a sort of Yellowish cast, or shade. The Tail is about two Inches long, of a mixt Colour some of the Feathers being the same Colour, of those on the Body, some of the outmost having their borders White, some Red, and others black. The Legs and Feet are much like the former, and the hind Claw very long.

These are said not to fly in flocks as the common Larks, and seldom to soar high in the Air, being according to ALDROVANDUS, and some other Authors, frequently found about the Banks of Rivers, and Lakes.

The Tit Lark,



IS something less than the common *Lark*, the Head is small, and the Body pretty long, slender and sharp

at the point. The circles of the Eyes of a hazel Colour; The top of the Head, and upper parts of the Body are of a yellowish Green, with a mixture of black and Ash-colour; the mixture being less towards the Rump which appears of a palish Green. The fides of the Wings are of a dusky brown Colour, with the edges and tips of some of the Feathers Greenish, some a pale Yellow, and others white. The Breast is of a dusky pale spotted with Black, the Belly more white and free from Spots. The Tail is upwards of two Inches long, the upper parts of some of the outmost Feathers White, others Brown, with their edges of a palish Green. The Feet are Yellow, and the Claws (as in the rest of the *Lark kind*) very long, and of a dusky Colour.

They feed on *Insects*, *Seeds*, &c, much in the manner of other *Larks*; and build their Nests with *Moss*, covering the inside with *Horsehair*, in low *bushes*, not far from the Ground; where they generally lay five or six *Eggs*, of a dark brown Colour, and usually hatch their Young, about the latter end of *May*.

They sing upon *Trees*, and have a Note that resembles the *Canary bird*, but their Song is generally short, and has no great variety in it.

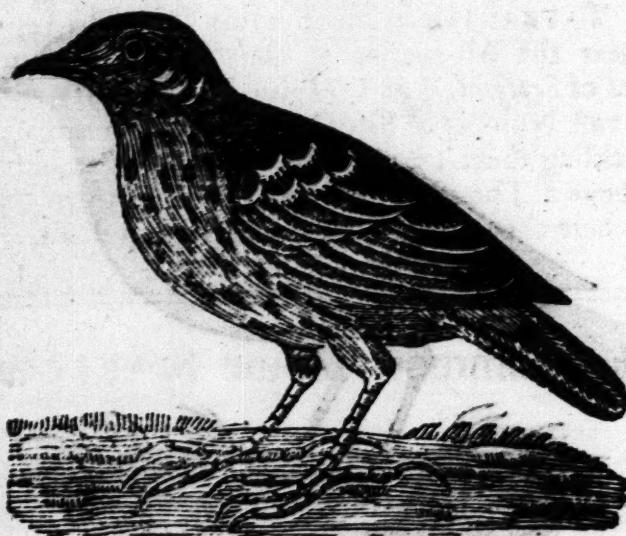
They are said to come with the *Nightingale*, about the middle of *April*, and return in *September*.

The Black Lark,

SEEMS a curious and uncommon production of nature, as not being describ'd as I can find, by any of the Antients. That from whence this is drawn, being taken amongst others in a Net, by Bird Catchers.

The Colour of it's Body, was of a very dark Brown, almost Black, with a reddish sort of shade or gloss, some of the Feathers on the Belly having their outer edges White.

The circles of the Eyes, the Bill, and also the Legs, Feet and Claws, were of a dusky Colour'd Yellow, the hind Claw long, as in other Larks.

The Pipit Lark,

IS considerably less than any of the other, and does not weigh more than half the weight of the *Sky Lark*. The Bill is slender and sharp at the point, of a dusky Colour, and a little more than half an Inch long. The Head and upper parts of the Body, are of a sort of dusky Olive Colour'd Green, the Wings of the same Colour; but more shaded with Black, with a dusky White border on the two first rows of the covert Feathers. The Breast and lower parts of the Body are of a pale Brown, or yellowish White, faintly Spotted, with pretty large marks of Black. The Tail is upwards of two Inches long, the outmost Feathers are White about half way, their outward edges more dusky, the others more Brown, with their edges Yellow. The Legs and Feet

Feet are of a pale Brown; and the Claws long, as in other Larks.

There's great Numbers of them taken in many parts of England, by the Bird-Catchers, about September, and October.

Mr. TAVERNIER in his Travels into *Perſia*, says that near the Mountains of the *Holy Cross*, in the Months of *September*, and *October*, the Country People take a vast Number of Birds very much like our Larks, and pickling them up in Barrels with Vinegar and Salt, send above a Thousand Barrels a Year of them to *Venice*, where they are accounted a very great dainty.

The Common House SPARROW.



IT is so Universally known that a particular description of it's size and weight seems unnecessary, the Bill is very

very thick and about half an Inch long, the Eyes are of a hazel Colour, the Head of a dusky Ash-colour, with two small white Spots above the Eyes, and a broad brown Line passing from them; the Back and Rump, are of dusky Ash-colour, shaded with Green. The Feathers on the outside of the shafts that divide the Neck from the Back, are Red, and Black on the inside, but grow more pale towards the bottom. The Wings are of a dusky Colour, with some of their edges Red, and a white Line runing a-cross them, others have their middle parts black. The Throat has a large black Spot upon it, some parts of it of a whitish Ash-colour, with a long white Spot under each Ear; the Belly and lower part of the Breast are Whitish. The Tail is about two Inches long, the Feathers of a dusky Black, with reddish Edges. The Legs and Feet of a pale Brown, and the Claws Black.

The Cock is distinguish'd from the Hen, by the black Spot under the Throat, and the white Lines crossing the Wing, those of the Hen being of a dusky brown, and none of it's Colours so lively and fair, as those of the Cock.

They feed on *Wheat*, and other sorts of *Grain*, and frequently do a great deal of mischief in the *Corn-fields*, in the *Summer*, and amongit the *Stacks of Corn* in the *Winter*.

The Testicles in the Cock are very large, 'tis a *Salacious*, short liv'd Bird. Several Instances have been known of some of these Birds being *Yellow*, and others *White*.

The Chinese Hen SPARROW

IS not so large as the common Sparrow, before describ'd; it has a short thick Ash-colour'd Bill; there's a remarkable difference in the Colour of the Cock and the Hen, the Head, Neck, Breast, and Bel'y, of the former being quite Black, the rest of the Body, with the Wings and Tail, of a sort of Chestnut Colour, or rusty Brown. The upper parts of the Body of the Hen, are not near so bright as those of the Cock, being much more brown and dusky, the lower part of the

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breast and Belly, is more pale Inclining to a light brown, or hair Colour; with beautiful regular Spots of black and white upon the sides of the Belly, and underneath the Wings; the Legs and Feet of the same bright Colour Inclining to a Yellow; and those of the Cock more dark and dusky.

They are said by Travellers, to be very mischievous Birds, that at some particular Seasons of the Year doa great deal of damage to the Country People.

The Bengal SPARROW,



IS something larger than the common *House Sparrow*, the Bill is of a light horn Colour, sharp pointed and pretty large; the top of the Head is a fine light Yellow, with an Orange Colour shade; the Neck, the

sides

sides of the Wings and upper parts of the Body, are of a dusky Brown, with the edges of the Feathers more pale and light, with a broad pale stripe passing round the Breast. The Belly is considerably paler, with a Yellowish gloss or tincture upon it. The Hen appears darker than the Cock, the stripes upon the Breast being a good deal narrower. The Legs and Feet are of an Orange Colour, the Claws more Brown.

Father Morella, in his description of *Congo*, says the Sparrows there in time of Rain change their Colour to Red, tho' they afterwards return to what they were before, which he says is usual with other sorts of Fowl.

Father Cavazzi, in his Historical descriptions, says there's a little Bird in *Congo*, not much unlike a Sparrow, which at first sight seems wholly Black, but upon a nearer view may be discover'd to be of a kind of blue; which as soon as Day breaks sets up his Notes and sings; but the excellency of his Song is, that it Harmoniously, and almost Articulately, pronounces the name of JESUS CHRIST; which repeated by many of them in concert, (says the Father) is a Heavenly Mufick worthy our special Observation, seeing those Heathen Nations are excited to own the true God by Irrational Creatures.

There's a story likewise of another of these Missionary Gentlemen *Father Coprani*, that in some degree resembles the former. In the same part of the Country, he mentions a Bird whose Song consists of these plain words, *Va dritto*, that is, go right. Nor is there says he less to be admir'd in another Bird in these parts, particularly in the Kingdom of *Matamba*, which as Travellers are on their way Harmoniously sings *Vuichi*, *Vuichi*, which in the Language of the Blacks signifys Honey, Honey, and skipping from one place to another,

rests upon the Tree where the *Honey* is, that the Passenger may take it, and the Bird feed on what remains,

Father Jerome Lobo in his Voyage to *Abyssinia*, calls this the *Moroc*, or *Honey bird*, and says its furnish'd by nature with a peculiar instinct or faculty of discovering Honey. They have here multitudes of Bees of various kinds, some are tame like ours, and form their Combs in Hives: Of the wild ones, some place their Honey in *hollow-trees*, others hide it in holes in the Ground, which they cover so carefully, that though they are commonly in the Highway they are seldom found, unless by the *Moroc*'s help, which, when he has discover'd any Honey, repairs immediately to the Road side, and when he sees a Traveller, Sings, and Claps his Wings, making many Motions to invite him to follow him, and when he perceives him coming, flies before him from Tree to Tree, till he comes to the place where the Bees have stored their Treasure, and then begins to sing melodiously. The *Abyssin* takes the Honey, without failing to leave part of it for the Bird, to reward him for his Information.

These Storys I have repeated from the good Fathers above mention'd, but must leave the credit of them to the Judgment and Faith of my Readers.

The Cape SPARROW,

IS not so large as the former, nor the Bill which is of a palish brown Colour, quite so thick and strong as in the generallity of the Birds of this kind. The Colour of the Eyes pretty nearly resembles those of the *Mountain Sparrow*. The upper part of the Body, with the Head and Neck are Black, which Colour ends in a point upon the Belly; the lower part of which together with the Thighs and round the fore-part of the Wings is White.

The sides of the Wings are of a light Brown, the edges of some of the Quill Feathers Black. The Co-

lur

colour of the Tail is the same of the Wings. The Legs and Feet are of a dusky Brown.

Its Note is said to resemble that of a Whistling Wind; they are found chiefly about the *Cape of good Hope*, and some of the *Dutch Settlements* there.

Toe Mountain SPARROW



IS about the size of the common *House Sparrow*, the Body something longer, the Bill thick and strong, of an Ash Colour, the circles of the Eyes of a yellowish White, the pupils Black. The upper part of the Head, the sides, and some part of the Throat are of a dusky Brown, beautifully Mottled with Black and White; with a line of a more dusky Colour Encircling the hinder part of the Head, and a broad White one passing from the under Chap and bending downwards.

downwards. The Back is of a rusty colour'd Brown with a few Black stripes upon it, the Wings not strip'd, but of a deeper Colour, and more inclining to Red, with the edges of some of the covert Feathers White. The Tail is of a dark Colour sprinkled with small round spots of White.

They are found in *Mountainous, Woody* places, but are not very common.

The Reed STARROW,



IS supposed to weigh about three quarters of an Ounce, and has a short black Bill, the edges of the under part bent Inwards, so that the Tongue lies buried in a small hollow like a Funnel. The whole Head is Black, the Neck is Encompassed by a white Ring, which points upwards towards the corners of the Mouth. The covert Feathers of the Wings and the Back

Back are of a reddish Black, or Party-colour, the middle parts of the Feathers being black, and the outermost red. The Quill-Feathers of the Wings are of a dusky Colour, with their edges and some of their tips Red, others Ash colour'd; those on the ridges of the Wings bluish; the Breast and Belly, are of a dusky White, with dark Spots upon the Breast. The Tail is upwards of two Inches long, the middlemost Feathers not quite so long as the rest, some part of the Feathers are of a dusky Colour, others Black, some of their edges Red, others White; and some few spotted. The Legs and Feet are of a dusky Colour, and the Claws Black.

They feed upon *Grain*, *Seeds*, &c, the Hen is of a more dusky Colour than the Cock, as is common in most Birds.



The

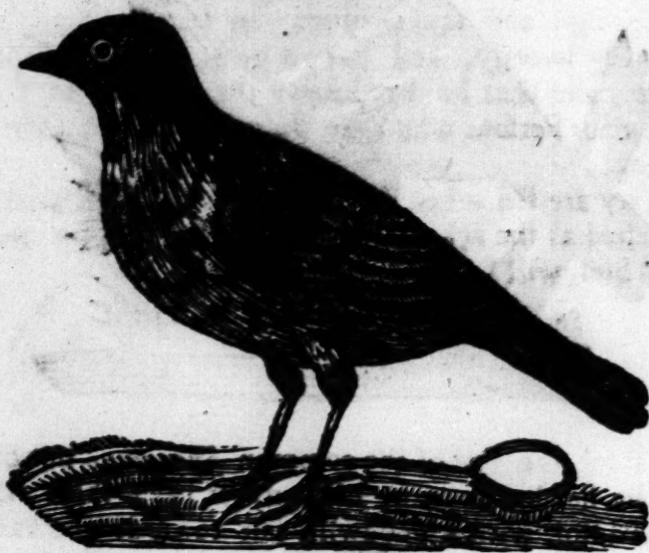
The Red Headed SPARROW,



IS about the size of the common Sparrow, but of a more slender shape in it's Body, it has a short Ash-Colour'd Bill, with a Yellowish cast towards the base; the top, and back part of the Head are both Red, the sides White, with a black Spot underneath each Eye, in the form of a half circle; the outside Feathers upon the Throat black, and a fine ring of white passing allmost round the Neck. The scapular Feathers of the Wings, and upper part of the Back are of a Redish, or rusty Colour'd Brown, a considerable part of them cover'd with black stroaks, or marks and some of the ends of the common Feathers tip'd with white; which occasions two

cross lines of white upon each Wing; the Quill-feathers have not any Spots or marks upon them, and are of a more light brown Colour. The Belly and Breast are of a sort of dusky Colour'd white. The Tail is of a dusky Brown with some of the edges more light. The Legs and Feet are Yellow, the Claws black.

The Hedge SPARROW,



IS considerably less than the common Sparrow, the Bill is of a dusky Colour, pretty much Inclining to Black, and more slender than the rest of the Sparrow kind. The Head is of a dusky Colour'd Brown, with a sort of bluish cast; the Back, Wings and upper parts of the Body are of a dark Brown, with a very small mixture, or rather shade of Red; the Breast is of a sort of Ash-colour, with a few small shady Spots upon it,

the Belly more dusky. But this very common Bird is too well known to need a farther description. The Hen is considerably paler upon her Breast than the Cock, and the Colour upon her Back more bright. They build in low *Bushes*, with green *Moss*, and cover the insides of their Nests with *Wool*, and *Hair*, where they lay five or six Eggs of a pale blue or Sea-green Colour, and have young ones generally about the latter end of *April*, or beginning of *May*.

Mr. ALBIN commends them, as exceeding fine Birds for singing; and says they are very pleasant Song-birds that sing sweetly, and have a great variety of pretty Notes; and that he has known them kept in Cages by curious Persons who have Valued them for their fine singing.

They are fed when kept tame for singing, with the same feed as the *Wood Lark*, and if brought up with a good Bird, will soon learn it's Notes.



The Common House SWALLOW,



IS about seven Inches long from the point of the Bill to the end of the Tail, and from the point of each Wing when extended about twelve; generally weighing about fourteen or fifteen Drams. The Bill is but short, and is a little flat and depressed, of a black Colour, sharp pointed, but broad at the base. The Mouth is very wide, the roof of which and the Tongue are Yellow, the Eyes are large and of a hazel Colour.

The Head, Neck, and upper parts of the Body, are of a fine shining dark purpleish Blue; with an Orange Colour'd Spot above the Bill, and another of the same Colour underneath; the Breast and Belly are of a dusky white

white, with a shade, or dash of Red. The Quill-feathers are black, but the coverts are of the same Colour, with the Head and Back. The Tail is forked and pretty long, and made up of twelve Feathers, the outmost of which are near an Inch longer than the rest, and end in sharp points, the rest shortning by degrees, and are all black except the two middlemost, with a white Spot upon each; which Spots make a beautiful line that crosses the Tail upon all but the two middle Feathers. The Legs and Feet are black, the former very short.

They feed upon *Beetles*, *Flies*, *Gnats*, and other small *Insects*, many of which they catch in their flights thro' the Air, and over Ponds of Water. They build in *Chimneys*, and under the *Eaves*, and *Copeings* of Houses

They are well known to be Birds of Passage, that come here in the Spring, and leave us about the latter end of September. We have various, and very different accounts from many learned and Ingenious Men, with relation to the places to which they go; It seems most rational, and is I think most probable, that they pass into some hot Countries, such as *Egypt*, *Ethiopia*, &c. but as the learned are not agreed in that particular, it may afford the curious reader no disagreeable an Entertainment to give him their different sentiments on the subject.

Swifts and *Swallows* have remarkably short Legs, especially the former, and their Toes grasp any thing very strongly. All which is useful to them in building their Nests, and other such Occasions as necessitate them to hang frequently by their Heels. But there is far greater use of this Structure of their Legs and Feet, if the reports be true of their hanging by the Heels in great Clusters (after the manner of Bees) in Mines and Grottos, and on the Rocks by the Sea, all the Winter. Of which latter, I remember the late learned Dr. Fry told this Story at the University, and confirmed

confirmed it to me since, *viz.* That an antient Fisher-man, accounted an honest Man, being near some Rocks on the Coast of Cornwall, saw at a very low Ebb a black List of something adhering to the Rock, which when he came to examine, he found it was a great number of *Swallows*, and, if I misremember not, of *Swifts* also, hanging by the Feet to one another, as Bees do; which were covered commonly by the Sea-Waters, but revived in his warm Hand, and by the Fire. All this the Fisherman himself assured the Doctor of.

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The same Ingenious Author farther remarks, that 'tis Mr. WILLOUGHBY's Opinion, *Swallows* fly into *Egypt*, *Aethiopia* &c. but *Olaus Magnus*, *Etmuller*, and some modern Travellers, he says put this matter quite out of doubt.

He then gives the Relation of Dr. COLAS, as follows,

Wee had a meeting of the Royal-Society Feb. 12. 17-18. A farther Confirmation of *Swallows* retiring under Water in Winter from Dr. COLAS, a Person very curious in these Matters; who speaking of their way of Fishing in the Northern Parts by breaking Holes, and drawing their Nets under the Ice, saith, that he saw fifteen *Swallows* so drawn out of the *Lake of Samrodt*, and about thirty out of the King's great Pond in *Rosineilen*; and that at *Schlebitten*, near an House of the *E. of Dobna*, he saw two *Swallows* just come out of the Waters, that could scarce stand, being very wet and weak, with their Wings hanging on the Ground; and that he hath observed the *Swallows* to be often weak for some Days after their Appearance.

The Ingenious Dr. OWAN in his *History of Serpents* page 7. speaking of *Woodcocks* and *Fieldfares*, visiting us in the Winter and then returning Northwards says.

" But

“ But as to *Cuckoos* and *Swallows*, 'tis generally allow'd that they sleep in Winter, having, as 'tis said, been found in hollow Trees and Caverns. Nor is this at all unlikely; tho' on the other hand, I can see no Absurdity in supposing that these should go upon a Summer, as the other do upon a Winter Pilgrimage; that these pursue a lesser Heat, as well as the others fly from a greater Cold.

Dr OVALLE observes that the *Swallows* come into *Chile* in the Summer, and go away against the Winter into warmer Climates, as they do with us in *Europe*.

The following account may be found in the *Tour, thro' Great Britain*; Vol. 1. page 59 and 60 where speaking of the Towns of *South-would, Ipswich*, and some others in the Eastern parts of the *Kingdom*, the author has the following remarks.

At this Town in particular, and so at all the Towns on this Coast, from *Orford-Nejs* to *Yarmouth*, is the ordinary Place where our Summer Friends the *Swallows*, first land when they come to visit us; and here they may be said to begin their Voyage, when they go back into warmer Climates. I was some Years before at this Place, about the Begining of *October*; and lodging in a House that look'd into the Church-yard, I observ'd in the Evening an unusual Multitude of *Swallows* sitting on the Leads of the Church, and covering the Tops of several Houses round about: This led me to inquire of a grave Gentleman whom I saw near me, what the Meaning was of such a prodigious Multitude of *Swallows* sitting there; O, Sir, says he, turning towards the Sea, you may see the Reason, the Wind is off Sea; for this is the Season of the Year when the *Swallows*, their Food failing

failing here, begin to leave us, and return to the Country, where ever it be, from whence I suppose they came; and this being the nearest Land to the opposite Coast, and the Wind contrary, they are waiting for a Gale, and may be said to be *wind bound*.

This was more evident to me, when in the Morning I found the Wind had come about to the North-west in the Night, and there was not one Swallow to be seen.

Certain it is, that the Swallows neither come hither merely for warm Weather, nor retire merely from Cold; they, like the Shoals of Fish in the Sea, pursue their Prey; they are a voracious Creature, and feed flying; for their Food is the Insects, of which in our Summer Evenings, in damp and moist Places, the Air is full. They come hither in the Summer, because our Air is fuller of Fogs and Damps than in other Countries, and for that Reason, breeds great Quantities of Insects. If the Air be hot and dry, the Gnats die of themselves, and even the Swallows will be found famish'd for Want, and fall down dead out of the Air, their Food being taken from them: In like manner, when cold Weather comes in, the Insects all die, and then of Necessity, the Swallows quit us, and follow their Food where ever they go: This they do in the Manner I have mentioned above; for sometimes they are seen to go off in vast Flights like a Cloud; and sometimes again, when the Wind grows fair, they go away a few and a few, as they come, not staying at all upon the Coast.

This passing and repassing of the Swallows, is observ'd no where so much, that I have heard of, as on this Eastern Coast; namely, from above *Harwich* to the East Point of *Norfolk*, call'd *Winterton-Ness*, North; which is all right against *Holland*. We know nothing of them any farther North, the Passage of the Sea being, as I suppose, too broad from *Flambro' Head*, and the shore of *Holderness* in *Yorkshire*, &c.

The Black MARTIN, or SWIFT,



IS considerably bigger than the *Swallow* and has a large Head, and wide Mouth, a small black Bill thick at the base like the former, the Eyes large, and of a hazel Colour. The Body is but small, seldom weighing more than three quarters of an Ounce ; but the Wings are exceeding long, being near fifteen Inches from the extreme Points, when extended. The Feathers on the whole Body afford very little variety of Colours, being wholly black, shaded with a dusky obscure tincture of a reddish Brown ; with a whitish Ash-Colour'd Spot underneath the Chin. The Tail is about four Inches long ; the Legs very short and thick ; Insomuch that some have asserted that if they alight, or fall upon the Ground, their Wings being so long, and their Legs so short, they are not able to rise, which is the reason they generally are seen upon the Wing ; or if they alight, it is upon *Churches, Towers, or other high Buildings.* They feed as the former, on *Beetles, Flys, Insects, &c.*

The account that FATHER DU HALDE, gives of a sort of Chinese Birds Nests, is very remarkable, and may not be altogether Impertinent in this Place.

He observes that these Nests are found on the sides of the Rocks, all along the Coasts of Tong-king, Java, Kochin-China &c, where they are built by Birds that as to their Plumage, resemble Swallows, and are suppos'd to make them with little *Fishes* they catch in the SEA. However that be, this is certain, that the Birds themselves distil a viscous juice from their Beaks, which serves them instead of Gum to fasten their Nests to the Rock. They have also been observ'd to take the froth that floats on the SEA, wherewith they Cement the parts of their Nests together, in the same manner as Swallows make use of Mud. This matter being dried becomes solid, transparent, and of a Colour sometimes Inclining a little to Green, but while fresh it is always white. As soon as the young ones have quitted their Nests, the People of the place are very eager to get them down, and sometimes load whole Barks with them; They resemble the Rind of a large candy'd *Citron*, in shape as well as in size, and mix'd with other Meats give a delicious Relish.

This is reckon'd one of the most delicate Dishes, and seldom serv'd but at the Tables of great Men.

CHRISTOPHER BORRI, A Milaneze Author, gives the same account, but says they are so precious a commodity that only the *King* deals in them; by whom they are valued at a high Rate.

NAVARETTE calls this Bird *Salangan*, and says it is less than our Swallows, but don't differ in any other respect, and therefore at *Manila*, they are generally call'd *Swallows Nests.*

The MARTIN, or MARTINET,



IS something less than the *Swallow*, both the Bill, and Head appear depress'd, and flatish, the upper mandible is a little longer than the under; the inside of the Mouth Yellow, as the *Swallows*; the Eyes more of a reddish brown Colour. The whole plumage of the Body is near the same Colour of the *Swallows*, but less glossy and rather more dusky. The lower part of the Breast, the Rump, and Belly are White, the upper part of the Breast, more Yellow. The Tail is considerably less forked than the *House Swallows*. The Legs and Feet are small and short, and cover'd with a white down, as low as the Claws, by which it is distinguish'd from the rest of the *Swallow* kind. They feed on *Beatles*, *Flies*, and other small *Insects*, as the former.

There's something very curious in the manner of
H h 2

their forming their Nests, as they neither use Wood, nor Hay for Bands to support it; but are frequently seen in the little low Purls of Water, mixing up a sort of Plaster, or Cement, which they carry under the Eves of Houses and Windows, and when they have laid the Basis of their work in a sort of Cemicircular form; they then place themselves on the inside to work, where by degrees they build up the whole Fabrick, leaving only a little hole at the top to go in and out at; and while the one is forming the work, the other goes abroad for materials and returning supplies the place of its Mate. When the heat of the Sun dries the materials too fast, you may observe them skimming over the Ponds of Water, so low, as to wet their Wings and Breasts, and then flying directly to the little Fabrick, they wet the materials they use to such a degree as they find necessary, and work it up in a regular form with their Feet and Bill. When the out work or case is finish'd, the inside is cover'd with small bits of Hay, or Straw, and upon that a course of Feathers; upon which they lay their Eggs, generally brooding over them by turns till their young ones are Hatched; in all which, there appears a most admirable Impression of a reason Infinitely superior to the Knowledge of these little Creatures.



The SAND-MARTIN, or SHORE BIRD,

IS the smallest Bird of the *Swallow Kind*, the Bill is flat and sharp at the Point; about half an Inch long, if measur'd from the corners, or angles of the Mouth. The Eyes are large; the Head, the back part of the Neck, and all the upper part of the Body are of a dusky Colour'd mouse Dun; the Quill Feathers darker and more inclining to a Black. The under part of the Throat, and lower part of the Belly white. The Tail is very much like that of the *Common Martin*, which Bird this nearly resembles, only it has not any white upon the Rump, nor any of that down, upon the Legs and Feet, as is common to the other.

They Build by the sides of *Rivers*, in holes in the Banks, and in *Sand Pits*; making their Nests of *Straw*, and

and Bents, and covering the inside with Feathers.

It may not be amiss here to take notice of what the before cited Ingenious Author has remark'd upon Migration. Which take in his own Words.

Concerning the State of this Tribe of *Animals*, the first Thing I shall speak of (by reason God himself in-
stanceth in it) shall be their Migration, mention'd *Jer.*
8. 7. Yea, the Stork in the Heaven knoweth her appointed
Times, and the Turtle, and the Crane, and the Swallow
observe the Time of their Coming; but my People, &c.

In which Act of Migration there are two Things to me exceeding notable. One is what the Text speaks of, their knowing their proper Times for their *Passage*, when to come, when to go; as also that some should come when others go; and some others go when these come. There is no Doubt but the Temperature of the Air, as to Heat and Cold, and their natural Propensity to breed their Young may be great Incentives to those Creatures to change their Habitation: But yet it is a very odd Instinct that they should at all shift their Habitation; that some certain Place is not to be found in all the terraqueous Globe affording them convenient Food and Habitation all the Year, either in the colder Climes, for such as delight in the colder Regions, or the hotter, for such *Birds of Passage* as fly to us in Summer.

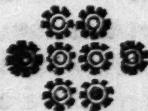
Also it is somewhat strange, that those untaught, unthinking Creatures should so exactly know the best and only proper Seasons to go and come. This gives us good Reason to interpret the *Appointed Times*, in the Text, to be such Times as the Creator hath appointed those Animals, and hath accordingly, for this End, imprinted upon their Natures such an Instinct as exciteth and moveth them thus, at proper Times, to fly from a Place that would obstruct their Generation, or not afford convenient Food for them, and their Young, and betake

betake themselves to another Place, affording all that is wanting for Food or Incubation.

And this leads me to another Thing remarkable in this Act of Migration, and that is, That these unthinking Creatures should know what Way to steer their Course, and whither to go. What but the great Creator's Instinct should ever move a poor foolish Bird to venture over vast Tracts of Land, but especially over large Seas? If it should be said, That by their high Ascents up into the Air, they can see cross the Seas, yet what should teach or persuade them, that Land is more proper for their Purpose, than this? That *Britain* (for Instance) should afford them better Accommodations than *Egypt*, than the *Canaries*, than *Spain*, or any of those many intermediate Places over which some of them probably fly?

And lastly, to all this let us briefly add the Accommodations these Birds of Passage have to enable them to take such long Flights, *viz.* the Length of their Wings, or their more than ordinary Strength for Flight.

Durhams Physico Theol. p. 349 &c.



The

The Bull-finch, or Nope,

IS about the size of a *Sparrow*, and has a Black short strong Bill, very crooked, the upper part hanging over the under at the extremity, or point, the Eyes of a hazel Colour, and the Tongue short. The Head, in Proportion to the Body, larger than in the generality of small Birds. The Jaws, Throat, and Breast of the Cock are of a beautiful Crimson, or scarlet Colour; the top of the Head and sides of the Bill of a fine shining Black; part of the Neck, the Shoulders and Back are of a bluish Ash-colour, shaded with Red; the Belly and Rump white. Some of the Quill-feathers have their outward shafts Red; and the inner of a fine glossy Black, others black, with their edges dusky, shaded with a bluish

a bluish Gloss, others have their exterior edges, white which makes a sort of white line, or cross Barr upon each Wing. The Tail is of a shining Black, and about two Inches long; the Legs of a dusky Colour, and the Claws Black.

'Tis a very Docile, Tractable Bird; it has no song of its own, but is capable of learning after the *Pipe*, *Whistle*, or any other way, so as to excell the generality of other Birds; and what is peculiar in these Birds, they are said never to forget the Notes and Tunes they have once learn'd, tho' they are hang'd amongst others of Different Notes.

They are very much esteem'd in this Kingdom both for their Singing, and Beauty; and some of them have been taught to pronounce several words very plain.

They are in some places call'd *Thick Bills*, and in others *Noys*; and are in many parts of the Kingdom scarce, which seems to be Occasion'd by a great many of them being shot by *Gardeners*, and others in the Spring time, on account of their destroying the early Buds of the Trees, which they are exceeding fond of:

The young ones are generally rear'd with white Bread and Milk; and afterwards fed with *Hempseed*, *Rape*, and *Canary*, the last of which is most acceptable to them.

The China BULLFINCH,



IS about the size of a Linnet, and has a short thick Bill, not hooked like the former, but more straight, and of a dusky Colour ; the circles of the Eyes are White, the Head and part of the Neck are of a Bluish sort of purple Colour ; the upper part of the Back Green, the covert and scapular Feathers of the Wings are of a mix'd Colour of Green and Yellow ; the outer Quill Feathers Purple, Inclining to Red, the rest of the Quill Feathers more Red, with a small mixture of Green. The Breast, Belly, and under parts of the Body, are of a light scarlet Colour, the Tail more dusky. The Legs and Feet of a pale Yellow.

The

The Black BULLFINCH,



IS about the size of the former, but is a very scarce Uncommon Bird; the Bill is shap'd very much like that of the common *Bull-finck*, and of an Ash-Colour; the Circles, or Irides of the Eyes are white. the Plumage of the Body is intirely Black, except some of the exterior edges of the Quill-Feathers, which are White, and the ends or points of the Feathers on the Belly, which are of a palish Red. The Legs and Feet Incline to a sort of flesh Colour, the Claws are Black.

The White Throat,

IS a small Bird that weighs about half an Ounce, the Bill not above half an Inch long, the upper chap black, and the lower white; the Tongue is forked or slit at the point, and the inside of the Mouth of a Yellowish Colour; the upper part of the Head is of a dark Ash colour, and the rest of the Body and Wings of a light brown, with a reddish cast, or shade; some of the edges of the Quill-feathers White; the Breast, Throat, and Belly White, with a few pale shadey marks Inter-spers'd here and there, both upon the Breast and Belly. The fore Toes small, the hind Toe more large.

They come into most parts of the Kingdom in the Spring, and leave us in the latter end of Summer; and are

are in some places call'd *Willow-witches*, I suppose from their being found frequently by the sides of small Ponds of Water, where they creep in the low shady bushes, hopping up and down upon the *Withy*, and *Willow-bushes*. They build their Nests generally on the sides of Ditch Banks, under the small bushes, where they lay five or six small dusky Colour'd Eggs, of a greenish white Colour, and spotted with black. They feed on *Fliers*, and small *Insects*.

The Great TITMOUSE, or OX-EYE,



W^Eights about ten, or eleven Drams, and has a straight black Bill, about half an Inch long, pretty

pretty thick, The upper part of the Head, and the Chin are Black, with a large Spot of white begining at the base of the Bill, and passing under the Eyes, to the sides of the Neck ; with a white line upon the hinder part of the Head, which seperates the black of the Head from the Yellow Colour of the Neck ; which Colour descends as low as the Shoulders and middle part of the Back, where it appears more shaded with a glossy Green ; the Rump is of a fine Blue. The Quill feathers have some of their tips White, some Blue, others Green, the covert Feathers by their white tips, make a small transverse white Line upon each Wing. The Breast, Belly, and Thighs are Yellow, with a broad black Line passing from the Throat down the middle of the Breast to the Vent. The Tail is about two Inches and a half long, of a black Colour, except the outward edges of some of the Feathers, which are Blue. The Legs and Feet are of a sort of Lead Colour.



The

The BEARDED-TITMOUSE, or BEARD-MANICA,



IS not so large as the former, the Bill is thick and short, of a Yellowish Colour; the Head is of a dark Ash-colour, with a tuft of Feathers that begin at the base of the Bill, and are continued beyond the Eyes, which hang down upon the sides of the Neck in a sort of picked, Triangular form; from which 'tis said to take the name of *Beardmanica*. The Back, Wings, and upper parts of the Body are Brown, the Breast and lower parts of a Yellowish White, shaded with a dusky Brown; the outmost Feathers on each Wing are White, with

with two remarkable black Spots on the upper cover. The Tail is of a brown Colour, about two Inches long.

The Hen is more beautiful than the Cock, not quite so large, of a more Yellowish Brown, and has not the Beard; the Cock is said to be exceeding fond of her and covers her all the Night while at Roost with his Wing. They are not very common in many parts of the Kingdom, but are more frequently seen in the *Fm* in *Lincolnsire*, and in some parts of *Effex*.

The long Tail TITMOUSE,



HAS a short strong black Bill, with a Number of small Feathers growing about the Nostril, the Eyes are large, the Irides of which are hazel Colour'd,

hour'd, and the edges of the lids Yellow. The Crown of the Head, is white, with a large black Scallopid mark in a circular form over each Eye, which extends it self to the hinder part of the Head. The Back is of a light Brown, or Chestnut Colour, with a few black Spots upon it, the Quill-feathers black, with some of their edges White; the Breast and Belly are White, interspers'd with small dusky Spots. The Tail is very long and nap'd like that of the *Magpie*, the shafts of some of the outer Feathers White, and some few of the tips of the same Colour. The Legs and Feet black.

It forms a very artful Nest resembling that of the *Wren*, of which see the account given by Mr. Durham.

Phisico-Nat. page 232. 233.

" Among many Instances that might be given of this
" Subtlety of Birds, and other Creatures, that of the
" long tailed Titmouse deserves Observation, who with
" great art builds her Nest with Mosses, Hair, and the
" Webs of Spiders, cast out from them when they take
" their Flight, with which the other Materials are
" strongly tied together. Having neatly built, and
" covered her Nest with these Materials; without, she
" thatcheth it on the top with the *Muscus arboreus ramosus*, or such like bread, whitish Moss, to keep out
" Rain, and to dodge the Spectator's Eye: and within
" she lineth it with a great number of soft Feathers;
" so many, that I confess I could not but admire how
" so small a Room could hold them, especially that
" they could be laid so close and handsomely together,
" to afford sufficient Room for a Bird with so long a
" Tail, and so numerous an Issue as this Bird commonly hath, which Mr. Ray saith (*Synops. Method. Avium*, p. 74.) *Ova inter annos aviculas numerosissima ponit*. See more of the Nest of this Bird from *Adderwood*, in *Willm. Ornitb.* p. 243,

The Blue TITMOUSE, or NUN,

Which weighs about six Drams, and is from the point of the Bill to the end of the Tail, about four Inches, and from the Extremity of each Wing when extended about seven. It has a short thick dusky Colour'd Bill; the Head is of a fine sky Blue, Encompass'd with a light circle representing a sort of Coronet, which is succeeded by another Parti-colour'd one, which in some degree encircles the Throat and back part of the Head: the part underneath the Throat is black, below which upon the Neck, there's a white Spot; there's likewise a black line passes from the base of the Bill, crois the Eyes to the back part of the Head, the sides of which are White.

The

The upper part of the Back is of a Yellowish Green, the Breast and Belly Yellow, with a white Line passing down the middle of the Breast and Belly, and continued as low as the Vent. The covert Feathers on the Wings are Blue, with some of their tips White, which forms a small white Line across the Wings; the tips of some of the Quill-feathers are likewise white. The Tail is Blue, about two Inches long, the edges of some of the Feathers white. The Legs are Grey, or Ash-colour'd.

They are said to be very beneficial in the Spring time to the Trees, by destroying the young *Caterpillars*, and likewise the Eggs of those *Insects*, that so commonly destroy the Fruit, which they do by tearing the webs to pieces, and eating up the *Caterpillars* that are enclos'd in them,



The Crested Titmouse,

IS one of the smalleſt Birds of this kind, the Bill much like the former, both in Colour and shape. The top of the Head is black, the edges of the Crest Feathers White; underneath which there begins a pretty thick black Line, which Encircles the Neck like a Ring, or Collar, and ends in a point under the lower Mandible, the fides of the Head, and part of the Neck and Breast are white, with a mixture of dusky Colour'd Feathers. The Back is a ſort of Olive Colour, Inclining to Green; the Belly and Thighs are shaded with Red, or Purple; the Wings and Tail more dusky, the edges of ſome of the Feathers of a Greeniſh White. The Legs and Feet are of a lead Colour.

The

The Mountain TITMOUSE, COCK,



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ite.

Is considerably less than the crested *Titmouse*, last de-
scrib'd ; His Bill is Yellow, and short, the circles
of the Eyes white, the Head is of a bluish or azure
Colour, ; some parts deep, others more pale, with a
remarkable long black stroke, or spot, which encircles
the Eye, and ends in a blunt point on the side of the
Neck. The Back and sides of the Wings, more espe-
cially the scapular Feathers, are of a brownish Yellow ;
the covert and Quill-feathers of a mixture of Blue and
Ash-colour, the Breast and Belly of a dusky Yellow.
The Tail is Brown, the edges of some of the Feathers
Ash-colour'd. The Legs and Feet of a lead Colour,
Inclining to blue.

The

The Mountain Titmouse Hen,

IS about the size of the Cock, her Bill is of a fine blue Colour, the Head and all the upper parts of the Body, and the Wings, of a more pale, or light Brown than the Cock ; part of the Throat is white, the Belly Breast and Thighs, are of a light Yellow, or pale buff Colour. The Tail Brown, with some of the edges of the Feathers more pale. The Legs and Feet Ash-Colour'd.

They are found chiefly in *Italy, Bavaria, and other parts of Germany.*

'On a Nest of young Tom Tits discover'd in Gregory's Collar hanging in Chains, near Edgwar.

DEarth, chains and gibbets, all attempts are vain
T' extirpate villainy and vice restrain.

Nature

Nature inverts what human powers devise.
From Greg'ry's bones, a brood of fresh supplies
And fell, tho' *Liliputian*, robbers rise.
From Sampson's lyon, thus, arm'd insects flew.
From Cadmus' teeth sprung up an hostile crew.

The Marsh TITMOUSE, or black Cap,



IS something larger than the former, the Bill is freight and of a dusky Colour, the Tongue rough, and cloven at the point, the top of the Head is quite black, from whence it's said to derive it's Name; the sides of the Head underneath the black are white, the Neck Grey, or Ash-colour'd, which grows more pale and light upon the Breast and Belly, Inclining to a dusky

sky white. The Back, the sides of the Wings, and the Tail are of a dusky Colour'd Brown, with a pretty strong shade of Green. The Head of the Hen is of a more pale Colour, and not near so deep a black as that of the Cock. The Tail is a little forked, the Legs and Feet are lead Colour'd, and the Claws black.

They are found in *England*, during the Spring, but are said to be Inhabitants of *Italy*.

The WATER-WAGTAIL,



IS a slender bodied Bird, that weighs about six Drams, and is about seven Inches and a half, from the tip of the Bill to the end of the Tail, and about eleven from the point of each Wing when extended. It has a slender straight sharp Bill, of a black, or dusky Colour, upwards of half an Inch long; the circles of the Eyes Brown,

Brown, or hazel Colour'd, with a large white Spot encircling each Eye; and another or two underneath it, on each side of the Throat; the top of the Head and the fore-part of the Neck, or Throat, and the upper part of the Back, are all black. Some of the tips of the Quill-feathers are white, which form a small white Line upon the Wing, and another is also formed by the white edges of some of the Rowes of the covert Feathers; the lower part of the Breast and Belly, are both White.

The Tail is about three Inches long, which is allmost continually in Motion, wagging up and down, from whence 'tis suppos'd to derive the name of *Wagtail*; the outmost Feathers are most white, the rest black. The Claws are sharp pointed, and pretty long, of a dusky, or blackish Colour.

They are frequently seen about the brinks of *Rivers*, *Ponds*, and small purls of Water, and also amongst the low Gras in dewy Mornings, where they feed upon *Flies*, *Worms*, *Beetles*, and other small *Insects*. They build under the Eves of Houses and in holes in the Walls of old Buildings; laying four or five Eggs.

The Yellow WATER-WAGTAIL,



IS about the size of the former, the Bill straight, black, and sharp pointed; the Eyes lighter than the other, and more Inclining to a Grey, with a small white Line passing over the upper part of each of them; the upper part of the Head, and Body are Grey, or Ash-colour'd; the Rump of a sort of dusky Yellow. The Wing Feathers are black, with some of their edges white, which form a small white Line on each Wing. Underneath the Bill, and about half way down the Throat, is of a Yellowish White; the under part of the Belly more Yellow. The Tail is long like the former, having the outmost Feathers white, the rest black, with some little white upon some of their edges. The Legs

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Legs are pretty long, and of a reddish Colour, the Claws black.

They feed in small watry places, like the former, upon *Flies*, *Beetles*, and other small *Insects*,

The Pied WAGTAIL,



IS about the size of the yellow one, the Bill pretty ta-
per'd, and sharp at the point. The Head and up-
per part of the Back, of a dusky Colour Inclining to
black, the rest of the Body Grey, or rather Ash-co-
lour'd, with a large broad stroke of white passing cross-
each Wing; and the under part of the Belly, from a-
bout the middle of the Breast white.

The Tail, as in all the Birds of this kind is very
long, and the Distinguishing mark of this sort is, that
it's forked at the end; growing broader all the way from

the Body to the extremity. 'Tis compos'd of four large Feathers, the two outmost of which are white, and jagged on the edges like the Teeth of a Saw, the two in the middle Coal black.

They are found chiefly in the *West-Indies*, about *Fort St. George*.

The Canary BIRD,



IS not much larger than the *Mountain Titmouse*, but is a more slender neat shap'd Bird; the Bill is short, but very thick at the base, and of a whitish Colour; their Colours are different, some of them being white and very much mottled with Yellow, others are beautifully shaded

stated with Green, both upon the sides of their Wings, and their Tails ; the Breast, Belly and lower parts of the Body of the Cock, are of a more deep Yellow than the Hens.

They have an exceeding shrill, sweet Note, which at one breath they continue without Interruption for a long time, rising higher and higher by degrees, and varying their Notes with a fine Musical Voice, in a very pleasant and surprizing manner ; the sound is so sharp and quavering, when it stretches its little Throat to one of it's highest Notes, as to deafen the Ears of some of it's hearers, and thereby become disagreeable to them. They are generally chose by the variety of their Notes, and the length of their Song ; the Cock usually appears more bold, and stands more upright in the Cage than the Hen.

They are bred in Convenient Rooms, here in England ; and sometimes in Cages, that are plac'd towards the Sun rising, and will build their Nests in Heath-brooms open'd in the middle, and plac'd for that purpose in proper places in the Rooms ; their chief Materials being *Moss*, *Elks*, *Hair*, and dead *Grass* ; which are hang'd up in different Nets for that purpose.

When they begin to build 'tis common to give them Turfs of *Mouse Ear*, *Chick-weed*, and *Loaf Sugar*, which it's said cautes the Hen to lay her Eggs more freely ; they commonly breed three times in a Year, in *May*, *June*, and *August*.

The young ones should be taken from the Nest at about ten Days old, and fed with a mixture of the flower of *Canary Seed*, the inside of scalded *Hempseed*, the Yolk of a boild Egg, and twice the quantity of each of the former, of stale *White-bread*, Scalded, all mixt together ; which is exceeding good feed for the young ones of all such Birds as feed upon Seeds.

Those

Those brought from some parts of *Germany*, are said generally to prove better Birds, than those from the *Canary Islands*.

They Sing in the Night as well as in the Day, if a lighted Candle is brought into the Room where they hang.

On the Canary BIRD

Delightful airy skipping thing,
to charm by nature taught,
How canst thou thus Imprison'd sing,
And swell thy downy Throat.

Divine would be the Poets Lays,
Breath'd with that melting Air,
With which thy warbling Voice Repays,
Thy bounteous feeders Care.

Had but those forrests *Orpheus* Drew,
Clos'd in their shades a Bird,
Of equal Harmony with You,
No Tree of taste had stir'd.

The Groves had listen'd to the Tongue,
Of their own Feather'd Choir;
Nor on the Vocal strings had Hung,
But on their boughs the Lyre.

The Gold FINCH, or Thistle FINCH,



IS something larger than the *Canary Bird*, and has a straight sharp Ash-colour'd Bill, about half an Inch long, with a beautiful ring of fine Scarlet Feathers that encircle the base of it; the Eyes are of a hazel Colour, with a black Line passing from them to the Bill. The top, and back part of the Head is Black, which terminates in a point on the Neck; the fore-part of which and the Back are of a fine Yellowish Brown; the Breast Rump, and sides of the Body, of a more faint or pale Colour, the Wings black, with the tips of some of the principal Feathers White, with a very beautiful trans-
verse

verse Yellow streak upon each of them. The Tail is black, and about two Inches long, with fine large Spots of white upon some of the outmost Feathers.

The Cock is Distinguish'd from the Hen, by the Feathers upon the ridges of the Wings, which are a fine jet Black; those of the Hen being of a dusky brown. They build their Nests of *Moss*, in *Thorney Buses*, and cover the inside with Hair, laying six or seven Eggs.

They are very beautiful Birds, of a gentle, tractable nature, highly esteem'd for their pleasant Notes, and are frequently taught to draw their own Water in a little Bucket prepar'd for that Purpose; they are fed with Seeds after the manner of the *Canary Bird*; the Cock will sometimes couple with the Hen *Canary Bird*, which produces a pleasant Bird Partaking of both their Songs.



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The

The Swallow GOLD-FINCH,



HAS a thick short pale Colour'd Bill, with two or three small Hairs growing out from the base of both, on the upper and lower side; the Circles of the Eyes Yellow; the upper part of the Head and Neck are Black, with a Number of reddish Colour'd Spots upon the Head, the rest of the Body of a dusky Brown, except the Belly and Wings, the former of which is White; the latter and the Tail bear a very near resemblance to those of the Gold-finch, last mention'd. The Legs and Feet are of a light brown Colour.

This Bird is said to be bred between a Cock Swallow, and a Hen Gold-finch.

The Canary GOLD-FINCH,

IS in the size of it's Body, but very little less than the *Swallow Gold-finch*. The Bill strong and of a pale Colour, the Circles, or Irides of the Eyes White; the Head in every other respect very nearly resembles the Head of the common *Gold-finch*, only the Colours are a little more pale. Nor are the Colours quite so strong upon the Back and Wings. The Belly and Tail are Yellow, the tips of the Tail Feathers black.

These are said to be bred between the tame *Cork Gold Finch*, and the *Hen Canary Bird*, but will not couple or breed with any other Birds.

The CHAFFINCH,

W eighs about three quarters of an Ounce, and has a strong sharp Bill, the under chap White, the upper dusky, and blackish towards the point; the Head is of a bluish Colour, the Feathers about the Nostrils Black; the Back is of a fine mixture of Red, Ash-Colour, and Green; the Breast Red, the under parts of the Body White.

The Colours appear much more strong and lively on the Cock, than on the Hen. Some of the Quill-Feathers have their webs White, and their edges Green and shaded with Yellow, and the small Feathers on the ridges of the Wings Blue, and Spotted with white. The Tail is a little above two Inches long, some of the

Feathers have their shafts black, and their middle parts White, others are Green upon the edges.

They varie a good deal in their Colours, and what both *Gesner*, and *Aldrovandus* affirm, may very probably be true ; (viz.) that there has been Instances of some of these Birds being White, and changing from that to Yellow, and at last becoming quite black.

‘Tis a lively brisk, hardy Bird, that feeds upon several sorts of Grain, Seeds &c. It builds sometimes in thick Hedges, sometimes in low Trees, and forms it’s Nest of Moss covering the inside with Horsehair, laying generally five or six Eggs.

They are in some places call’d the *Pie-finch*, or *Pied-finch*.



The

The Green FINCH, or Green-LINNET,

IS not quite so large as the Chaffinch, the Bill is about half an Inch long, and sharp at the point, the upper chap of a dusky Colour, the lower more pale, or whitish. The Head and the Back are Green, the outmost edges of the Feathers Ash-colour'd, or Grey, with a sort of Chestnut Colour'd mixture upon the middle part of the Back; the Rump of a fine Yellow, the Breast more pale and shaded with Green, and the Belly White. The Feathers upon the Wings are a mixture of Yellow, Green, and Ash-colour, those upon the ridge of each Wing of a very beautiful Yellow.

The

The Tail is about two Inches long, the middlemost Feathers quite Black, others have their edges and their webs Yellow. They feed upon small *Grain*, and *Seeds*.

They build in *Hedges*, forming their Nests of *Grass*, *Hay*, and *Stubble*, the inner part *Moss*, cover'd with soft *Hair*; where they lay generally five or six Eggs of a very faint green Colour, spotted with small reddish Spots.

They are frequently kept in Cages, but not so much esteem'd for their fine singing, as for their aptness to learn to ring the Bells, which they are frequently taught to do in Cages prepar'd for that Purpose. During the Winter Season, they fly in Flocks, and are frequently taken in Clap-Nets.

The Wheat EAR, or FALLOW-SMICH



Weighs upwards of an Ounce, and has a slender black Bill, about half an Inch Long, the Tongue

Tongue is cloven or slit, and the inside of the Mouth black, the Eyes are of a hazel Colour, above which there's a pale Line passes towards the hinder part of the Head ; below the Eyes, a pretty large black one, which extends itself from the Corners of the Mouth to the Ears.

The Head and Back appear of a cinereous Colour, with a mixture of Red resembling the Colour of the *Cross-beak*.

The Rump in the Generallity of them is White, from whence by some it has the name of white Tail. The Belly is white faintly dash'd with Red ; the Breast and Throat more deep, and of a stronger Colour, both the covert and Quill-feathers of the Wings are black, with their extreme edges white, tinctur'd with a dusky Red. The Tail is something more than two Inches long, the middlemost Feathers have their upper half White, others their lower, with their tips and Edges likewise all White.

They feed on *Worms*, *Beetles*, and small *Insects*, and breed in old forsaken *Coney Burrows*. They are very timerous and fearful of the *Hawk*, and if but a dark Cloud over shadow them, and Intercept the Rays of the Sun, they will run into Holes and hide themselves.

The

The Stone-chatter, or Moor-titling,

IS a small siz'd Bird, that does not weigh much more than half an Ounce, the Bill of a blackish dusky Colour, not half an Inch long, the Tongue a little cloven at the end, the Eyes of a brown or hazel Colour. The Head is large and near wholly black, the Throat under the Bill, and the upper part of the Back are of the same Colour, in the Cock Bird; but the Hen is more pale, and Inclining to a Sandy, or dirty Colour'd Red. It has a large white Spot upon each side of the Neck, which at a little distance looks like a Collar or Ring; with another considerably smaller upon the Rump.

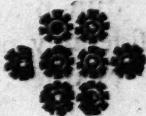
The

The Breast is of a palish Orange Colour, but more fading and pale on the lower part of the Belly. The Feathers on the Wings are of a dusky Colour, both the prime and coverts have their edges Red, with a pretty large white Spot upon each side.

The Tail is about two Inches Long, of a dusky Colour, with the tips and some of the Webs of the outermost Feathers upon the sides white. The Legs and Feet are black.

They are found chiefly upon *Heaths*, and *Commons*, amongst the *Goss*, and *Ling*; where they feed upon *Worms*, *Beetles*, and other small *Insects*.

The Hen is distinguished from the Cock, by having her Feathers upon the Head and upper parts of her Body, a great deal more of a reddish Colour, with a shade of Green, the Rump quite Red; the Feathers under the Chin Ash-colour'd, and those lower upon the Breast, of a deeper Colour than the Cocks.



The NIGHTINGALE,

IS about the size of the *Gold-finch*, and is a freight handsome shap'd Bird; the Body pretty long, the Head and upper parts of which, with the Rump and Tail, are of a dusky reddish brown Colour; the Breast and lower parts considerably paler, Inclining to a tinctur'd with a pale Green. The Legs of a Yellow Colour.

They build their Nests of Straw, Leaves, and Moss, in thick low Hedges, laying four or five Eggs, and have generally young ones in May. They are sup-

port

pos'd to be Birds of Passage, being never seen in *England*, in the Winter Season, they come in the begining of *April*, but to what parts they remove during the Winter, I believe is not known.

Tho' there's not any thing remarkable in the beauty of it's Colours, as in many other Birds, yet the generallity of Mankind, I believe will allow it to be one of the finest singing Birds in the known World; which I find beautifullly describ'd by a modern Author, and shall give it the Reader in his own Words.

Of all the Classes of Birds, none prove more agreeable Companions to Man, than those who enjoy the Gift of Harmony and Speech. But what Pleasures soever they administer, they are all Foils to the Nightingale, who alone charms us as much as the whole Band of the other Species. After we have listned to the most melodious Symphony, we are agreeably surprised to hear an excellent Violin, unaccompanied by any other Instrument. Let Signior *Geminiani*, in the midst of a fine Concert, begin a Solo, and enchant us with those Strokes of his Bow, that so wonderfully distinguish him: every Ear is all Attention; we admire the extraordinary Force with which he draws and modulates his Tones, nor are we less affected with the exceeding Softness inseparable from them: He always knows how to diversify his Play; and his Performance receives an infinite Contrast from what preceded, and communicates Agreeableness and Value, to the Airs that follow. He leads the Ear from Wonder to Wonder. All the Audience is transported with the Charms of the Harmony; and the most scrupulous Judges, perceive, throughout the whole a Multitude and Justness of Proportions that entertain them, with an entire Orchestre in a single Instrument. 'Tis the very same,

in a Concert of Birds: After we have heard a full Chorus celebrate the Author of Nature, and proclaim the Bounties of him who sustains them, 'tis an agreeable Novelty, in the Evening, to hear the Nightingale begin to sing by himself and continue his Notes till the Night be far advanced. One would imagine him sensible of the Merit of his Accomplishments; and that it is in complaisance to Man, as well as for his own Satisfaction, that he is pleased to sing when all the rest are silent. Nothing animates him so much as the serene Stillness of Nature. He then composes and executes all his Harmony. He rises from Solemnity to Sprightliness of Sound, and warbles from a serious Song to a more sportive Transition, after which he softens the lightest Quavers and Divisions into the most languishing and plaintive Strains, and at last returns to the natural Chearfulness of his Melody. One is often tempted to gain a view of the amiable Musician, who so obligingly amuses us each Morn and Evening. We search for him, and still he lies concealed. A great Genius has its capricious Peculiarities. When we only hear him, our Imagination is apt to lend him a stately Shape. We suppose he ought to have a vigorous Breast, and indefatigable Organs, to furnish out and sustain without languishing, such a Strength and Gracefulness of Sound; such multiplied and striking Proportions, such a prodigious Variety of Musick; and yet we find it the Throat of a very little Bird, who, without a Master Study or Preparation, accomplishes all these Wonders.

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"Tis said they'll never suffer themselves to be outdone in their singing, or submit to any Competitor, whether Bird, or Man; which might perhaps occasion the following Poem of a *Lady* singing to a *Nightingale*.

Both

BOTH sat and sung, the Nightingale and she,
Admiring each the others Melody;
The ravish'd Bird, who ne'er till now could hear
A sound, proportion'd to it's tuneful Ear;
Loath at the first, to raise its Song too high,
For Fear the beauteous Maid should not comply:
In sad, but charming Notes, begins to sing
The barbarous Story of the *Thracian King*.
Then by Degrees, exalts her tuneful Voice,
And as She found her sweet Companions rise,
Higher and higher soars, whilst all around,
Birds, Beasts, and Trees, dance to the Heavenly Sound.

But ah, how weak must Nature be, where Art
And She united, play the adverse Part;
The cruel Maid, who hitherto had shown,
Only what could by one of them be done,
Now adds the other too, and leading sings
The Nobler Conquests of our British Kings,
Which the Poor Bird endeavouring to pursue,
With doleful Cries, rends the shrill Pipe in two.

Than *Tereus* worse, ah ! could it not suffice
Thy Pride, to triumph o'er so sweet a Voice;
But that *Atlanta* like, who dares contend
With thee and lose, must perish in the End.
O ! That thou would'st as in that Antient Strife,
But stake thy self against thy Rivals Life:
Again we would, tho' Thousands daily died,
Enter the Lists to gain so fair a Bride.

¶ The following Poem is said to be wrote by a *Military Officer*, on the singing of one of these curious Birds in *Arden Forrest*.

WHee,

Whee, whee, whee,
 What a wheeing dost thou keep,
 Thou Minion of the Spring,
 All the Winter long you sleep,
 And all the Summer long you sing.
 Then cease, and leave thy Mournful whee
 To such unhappy Rogues as we ;
 All the Summer long we serve,
 When the Winter comes we starve,
 Rogues of Colonels sharp our Pay,
 To furnish them wherewith to play ;
 Cheated abroad, at Home despis'd,
 And never but in Danger priz'd.

The ROBBIN-RED-BREAST,



TIS a Bird so well known in all parts of the *Kingdom*,
 that a minute description of it is not necessary.
 The

The Eyes and upper part of the Bill is encompas'd with a fine deep Orange Colour, like that upon the Breast. The rest of the upper parts of the Body are of a dusky brown Colour, shaded with Green, with a pale bluish Line upon the Neck ; the Belly White. The Legs and Feet of a dusky Black, the Legs of the Male considerably blacker than those of the Female, by which it is frequently distinguish'd, but the most certain mark is the deep Red Colour on the Breast.

'Tis a familiar bold Bird, that in the Winter time will enter into Houses, to seek it's Food ; but in the Summer when Food is more plenty, it withdraws it self into desert and solitary places, where it generally builds it's Nest on the side of a Ditch Bank, amongst Thorns, and Briers, leaving it quite open at the top, and not arch'd over, with a Hole on one side to go in and out at, as Mr. Albin has by mistake reported.

'Tis esteem'd a fine Song Bird, the Cock has a very sweet Mellodious Voice, so shrill and free that few Birds can equal it ; and is by some thought little Inferior to the *Nightingale*.

They feed on *Worms*, *Ants*, and their Eggs, small *Insects*, *Crumbs of Bread*, &c.

They have young ones generally about the latter end of *April*, or begining of *May* ; and in many places will build in broken Walls of old Buildings, and are frequently seen about Farm Yards, and out Houses, both in the Winter, and in the Summer. They are fed when kept Tame, in the same manner as the *Nightingale*.

The Sedge BIRD,

HA S a slender streight Bill, of a sort of dusky red Colour; with a dirty Colour'd white Line, passing from the base of the Bill, and extending itself over the top of each Eye. The Wings and upper parts of the Body are of a brown or dusky Colour, the exterior edges of the Wing Feathers of a palish sort of Yellow; the Breast and Belly more pale, or Inclining to a dusky white. The Legs and Feet of a flesh Colour. They are seen chiefly by Water sides, amongst the Sedges, and Willows, where they feed on Spiders, Flies, and other Insects.

The

The Red Pole, or Red-headed Linnet,



IS something less than the common *Linnet*, and is a very beautiful Feather'd Bird, the Crown of the Head is of a fine Red Colour; the other parts of the Head and the Neck of an Ash-colour; the Breast of the Cock is also of a beautiful Red; the Head and Breast of the Hen are of the same Colour, but a great deal more pale. The Back and Wings are of a Brown or dusky Colour, tinctur'd, or shaded over with a light Red, with some little white upon each Wing.

They are sometimes kept in Cages, and have a pretty Chattering Note, but not very Melodious.

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Mr. Albin seems to be quite mistaken in his Account of this Bird, which he says is found here in the Winter, but goes away again in the Spring, to avoid the Cold, which I can by no means Understand,

They are by others said to build in the same manner, as the common Linnet, but to be more frequently seen on the Sea Coasts, than in other parts of the Kingdom.

They feed upon Seeds, in the same manner as other Linnets, Chaffinches, &c.

The ABERDUVINE, or SISKIN,



Very much resembles the *Canary Bird*, and is about the same size; the Cock is distinguish'd by a black Spot

Spot on the top of it's Head, and some little black under the Throat, they have a white stroke in the form of a half circle passes over each Eye. The Hen is pretty much spotted upon the Breast, and Belly, and is of a more grey Colour than the Cock.

They are very lively pleasant Birds, are frequently kept in Cages, and sing very prettily. They are said not to breed in this *Kingdom*, but to visit us in the latter end of the Year, and Leaves us in the Spring; and in some places are call'd the *Barley-bird*, 'tho I apprehend not for the reason assign'd by *Mr. Willoughby*, who says it's so call'd because it comes into *Sussex*, in *Barley Seed-time*, which is by no means to be suppos'd, if a Bird of Passage, that comes and goes as above mentioned.

They feed in the same manner as the *Gold-finch*, *Linnet*, &c. They are frequently seen upon *Alder Trees*, and are taken by *Bird Catchers*, as easily as any other Bird, either by *Nets*, or *Engines*; being by no means a crafty, or cunning Bird.



The Common LINNET,

IS much about the size of the *Goldfinch*, and usually weighs about ten Drams; they are so universally known that an exact, and particular Description may be omitted. The Cock is distinguish'd from the Hen, not only by the Feathers upon his Back being considerably Browner, but by the White upon the Wings; which if stretch'd out with one Hand, and the Body held fast in the other, if the white upon the three or four first Feathers, appears bright, and clear, and reaches up to the Quills, 'tis the most certain sign of a Cock Bird. This

This I thought necessary to premise, as it is an exceeding fine singing Bird, which for the softness and sweetness of it's Notes, excels the generality of small Birds. They are capable of learning either from the *Pipe*, or *Whistle*, and will take the *Wood Larks*, Song to a very great Perfection.

They generally build their Nests both in the Black, and White *Thorn-bushes*, and sometimes amongst Furz's; laying four or five Eggs, speckled pretty thick at the blunt end with Red Specks, and have young ones about the begining of *May*.

The young ones are at first fed with *Rape-seed*, soaked eight or ten Hours in Water, then scalded, and afterwards Bruis'd and mix'd with the same quantity of *White-bread* boyl'd with Milk, which they ought to have every Day fresh; and also scalded *Rape-seed*, always kept in their Cages, in order to wean them as soon as may be from the former Diet, which is only fit for them while Young.

This Bird, with the *Bullfinch*, *Nightingale*, *Black-bird*, &c; ALONSO DE OVALLI, in his account of *Chile*, says form some a Bass, some a Tenor, with all the other parts of Harmony, beyond belief under the shade of the Trees, in that Kingdom, in the Summer Time.

NAVARETTE in his account of *China*, takes Notice of a little Bird much like our *Linnet*; which he says is in great esteem, on account of the Natives breeding them in curious Cages, not for Singing, but for Fighting; pretty much after the manner of our *European Cocks of the Game*.

The

The Red LINNET,



IS about the size of the former the Head is of a mix'd cinerous or black Colour; the back of a dusky Brown, Interspers'd with Red; some part of the Breast White, but about the lower part of the Gullet of a beautiful Red, the tips or edges of the Feathers Yellow; the lower part of the Belly of a more dusky Colour. The Wing Feathers are Black, with some of their edges Red, others more Pale, and some White; the covert Feathers upon the ridges of the Wings of a fine Red. The Tail is a little forked, and about two Inches long, the borders and edges of some of the middle Feathers Red, others White. 'Tis

"Tis a Bird much valued for the sweetness of its singing, and they are frequently kept in Cages for that purpose. they Build much in the manner of the common *Linnet*; and feed upon *Canary*, *Hemp*, and *Rape-Seed*.

The Yellow HAMMER,



Weights about an Ounce, and is but a very little larger than the *Chaffinch*, the Bill is about half an Inch long, of a dusky Colour, with a small hard Knob on the inside of the upper chap to break the Corn, or Grain upon which it Feeds; the Eyes are of a hazel Colour. The Head is Yellowish, shaded with Green, with a few Brown Spots upon it. The Breast is Yellow with a tincture of Red Intermix'd with

with it, the sides of the Body underneath the Wings pretty much of the same colour. The Throat and lower part of the Belly are Yellow, some of the covert Feathers on the Back and Shoulders are Black, with their edges of a greenish Red. The Quill-feathers of the Wings are of a Brown, or dusky Colour, some of their edges Green, others of a dirty White. The Tail is about three Inches long, a little forked at the end, the edges of some of the Feathers Green, some of them near the tips mark'd with white Spots. The Feet are of a light brown Colour, and the Claws Black. They build upon the Ground on the sides of Banks, or Hedges, and are common in most parts of the Kingdom.

In the Winter time they fly in Flocks with the *Chaffinch*, and other small Birds, and feed in Farmers Yards; and are in some places call'd the *Goldfinch*.



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The TWITE,



IN Colour, nearly resembles the *Linnet*, but is considerably less, the Bill is short, but thick at the base. 'Tis a pleasant brisk Bird, continually chirping and singing, for which reason 'tis frequently hung amongst others that are not so lively, to Animate them.

They are said not to breed here in *England*, but to come in the latter end of the Year, and leave us in the Spring; but 'tis not certainly known from whence they come, or to what place they go.

Others affirm, that they are very common in some parts of *France*, and are there call'd *Petit Linotte*, or the lesser *Linnet*, which does not seem Improbable.

They feed on *Rape*, but are much more fond of *Canary Seed*; they are of a gentle Nature, and very Familiar.

The Crested, or Golden WREN,



IS said to be the smallest Bird found in this *Kingdom*, not weighing more than three *Drams*, and has a slender freight black Bill, it has an exceeding beautiful small row of Feathers on the top of the Head, of a fine Gold, or Orange Colour; which it has a power of drawing together in such a manner as entirely to conceal the little crest, by laying the Feathers all flat upon the Head, and likewise to raise them at pleasure; the form of them is long, as they take their rise from the base of the Bill, and extend themselves to the back part of the Head; on each side of which there

runs

runs a black Line; the Eyes are encircled with White, the sides of the Neck of a fine shining Yellowish Green, the Breast of a dusky White, the Back is of a greenish Colour, with a mixture of Yellow. The Quill-Feathers of the Wings are of a dusky Brown, with some of their edges yellow, others White, the tips of some of those next to the covert Feathers are also white, the tips of some of the coverts being of the same Colour, form a white Line crois the Wing. The Tail is of a dusky Colour, about an Inch and half long, with some of the edges of the Feathers of a Yellowish Green, the Feet and Claws are pretty near of the same Colour.

They lay six or seven very small Eggs, not larger than Peas, and feed upon small Insects.

They are found in some of the Woods about Oxford, also in Warwickshire, about Middleton Park; and in several places in Wales. 'Tis a beautiful, but not very common Bird.



The Common WREN,



IS a Bird well known in most parts of the *Kingdom*, the Bill is slender and about half an Inch long, the upper part or chap, of a dusky Colour, the under of a paleish Yellow.

The Head Neck and upper parts of the Body are of a mix't brown Colour; the Throat of a paleish Yellow, the Breast more Inclin'd to White; the Belly of a dusky Colour'd Red, both the Back, Wings and Tail are beautifully variegated with small crois Lines, of a blackish, or dusky Colour. The tips of some of the Wing-feathers, and some of the covert Feathers of the Tail, have a few Yellowish Spots upon them.

They build their Nests sometimes in low Hedges, sometimes in Holes in old Walls, and frequently in the Eves of Thatch'd Buildings; in a sort of Oval form, resembling an Egg, cover'd over the top; with a

Hole

Hole on one side to go in and out at, where they lay ten or twelve Eggs, and have young ones generally in May.

They are sometimes kept Tame in Cages, where they sing very prettily, having a shrill sweet Voice, and very loud considering the strength and bigness of the Bird. They are fed in the same manner, and with the same Food as the *Nightingale*, and when Sick 'tis common to give them two or three Flies, or a small Spider or two.

The Green WREN,



Has a slender sharp Bill, of a dark brown, or dusky Colour, the Nostrils are large, from which there arises a yellowish line which passes over the Eyes, and extends

extends it self almost to the hinder part of the Head ; the sides of the Head under the Eyes, and the Breast are Yellowish, which Colour reaches as far as the sides of the Wings ; the lower part of the Breast and Belly are White.

The Head and upper parts of the Body, are of a dusky Green, the Wings more Brown, with the edges of some of the prime Feathers Green. The Tail is of the same Colour of the Wings, and about two Inches long. The Legs and Feet of the Cock of a dusky Yellow, the Hens Black.

They build their Nests with *Moss*, and line the Inside with *Hair* and *Feathers*, where they lay five or six small Eggs, speckled with Red. They feed on small *Insects*, frequenting Woods and solitary places, where they are said to sing in a Voice that resembles the chirping of the *Grass-bopper*.



The

The AMADUVAD BIRD,

IS an *East India* Bird about the size of the *Common Wren*, but it has a stronger Bill, considerably thicker at the Base, of a reddish Colour; the Head and upper parts of the Body are of a dusky brown; but they vary a good deal, some being considerably lighter, others darker. The Breast and Wings are of the same Colour, but have a considerable number of mixt Red and white spots upon them. The Tail is near two Inches long, the upper part of it is Red, near half the way; and the lower Black. The Legs and Feet are of a dusky yellow.

The Hen is distinguish'd from the Cock by a spot of White under her Bill, and her Breast and Belly are more pale, Inclining to Yellow.

They

They are frequently kept together in Cages, in pairs, where they agree very well. The chief of their Food is *Canary Seed*.

The HUMING BIRD,



THIS is by some call'd the *Mango Bird*, but according to SR. HANS SLOANE, 'tis a species of the Huming Bird, there being no less than eight or nine different sorts of them. The Bill is near an Inch long, of a bleuish Colour, small and sharp at the point, by which it is enable'd to penetrate into the Flowers it feeds upon; from whence it draws out the *Farina*, and *Stamina*, contain'd in the inner parts of them.

The Head, Back, and Wings appear Surprizingly beautiful, being of a fine Interchangeable mixture of Red, Gold, and Copper Colour; The Breast, Belly, and Thighs

pairs,
Food

Thighs are of a fine Velvet Black, shaded with a lovely Green. The Tail is upwards of an Inch long of a mix't Colour of Green, Red, and Blue. The Legs Blewish or Ash-Colour'd.

Mr. Albin says he took one of these Birds, with her Nest in which was two small white Eggs, about as big as Peas; in the dusk of the Evening, while he was at *Jamaica*, the Nest was built with Cotton, in the branches of a *Physick-Nut Tree*.

The Long-Tail Huming BIRD,



HAS a yellowish Colour'd Bill, upwards of an Inch long, the Circles or Irides of the Eyes of the same, V. L. II. Q q Celoux

Colour, the Pupils black: the upper part of the Head, and the Back are Green, shaded with Blue, very much resembling the Resplendant shining Colour, we observe on the Head of the *Drake*. The Breast and Belly are of a delightful Green, with the edges of the Feathers of a fine mixture of Gold colour and Yellow; the Wings more dusky, and Inclining to Red, with a sort of Gold Colour'd mixture; the Tail Imbelish'd with the same beautiful mixture, but more dark.

They feed as the former, by thrusting their Bill and Tongue into the blossoms of Trees, and Flowers; and sucking from thence the Honey, and Juices, and this they do without alighting on the Flower; only by the motion or hovering of their Wings; which some have reported makes a Noise like that of a Spinning Wheel, more especially when they are flying from place to place; but *Mr. Hamerly* in the account he gives of them in *Pbilos. Transactions* No. 200, says the Body and Wings are too small to strike Air enough to make any Noise. This may possibly be true, as it relates to the smallest of them, but probably not so with respect to the largest; as they derive their name from that huming Noise, and are always call'd by the *English* the *Hum-bird*, or *Humming Bird*; and by the *Spaniards* *Tomineius*.

Some Writers confine these Birds to *America*; but a certain Author of some Note says he has observ'd a very uncommon Bird in some parts of the *East-Indies*, which they call *Vicmialim*; which lives he says upon Dew, and the Juice of Flowers; and Dies, or Sleeps every Year in *October*, and revives, or awakes again in *April*, when the Flowers Spring.

The

*The Green SPARROW, or Green
HUMING BIRD,*

IS from the point of each Wing when extended, about eight Inches, and about four from the extremity of the Bill to the end of the Tail; the Head in proportion to the Body very large. The upper part of the Bill of a Redish Brown, the lower Chap quite Red 'tis in a flat broad form, and about three quarters of an Inch long, with a streight rising line running along it, the nostrils appearing small on each side the Line. The Feathers are very Soft and Downey, those on the Head, Back and outsides of the Wings, are of a lively beautifull Green, with a spot of about half an Inch Diameter under the Chap of a fine Scarlet; the Breast is of a whiteish Colour shaded with Green, the Belly more Yellow inclin-

ing to White. The Tail is about an Inch long; the Legs and Feet are cover'd with small Scales of a Redish Brown Colour.

They are found in the Island of *Jamaica*, where they feed upon a kind of *fly* or *Worm* that breeds in Wood; *Wall Lice*, and other small *Insects*.

They frequent Melancholy places, and are so silly and Tame, as scarcely to fly from those that attempt to take them. This also is an exceeding Beautiful Bird,

The Largest, or Blackest HUMMING BIRD



IS a good deal larger than the Former, the Bill is more round, of a black Colour; crooked and about an Inch and Quarter long. The Head, Neck, Back, and some part of the Belly are of a dark Green, and blue

blue Colour; but changeable according to the different lights in which they are View'd; the sides of the Wings and Tail are pretty much of the same Colour, only Intermix'd with a few Purple Feathers which mixture gives a lively beautifull Lustre to the rest. The Legs and Feet nearly resemble the former.

Notwithstanding their manner of Feeding they frequently rest themselves by Alighting on the Boughs of the Trees when Wearied.

The Smallest HUMING BIRD,



IS about an Inch and Quarter from the point of the Bill to the end of the Tail, and about two Inches and a half from the tip of each Wing when extended; not weighing more than twenty Grains; and according to some accounts not bigger than a large fly. The Bill appears compress'd and of a blackish Colour, about three Quarters of an Inch long. The Head and upper parts of the Body are of a brownish Changeable Colour, the Wings more dusky, the Breast and Belly of a Whitish

a whitish Grey shaded with a few dusky or brownish marks; the reflective rayes of the Sun give them an exceeding beautifull appearance, when we view them in different Lights. The Tail is very short, and the Legs small, of a blackish Colour.

They are very common in *Jamaica*, where they form their Nests of Cotton-Wool, in a manner resembling the Thumb of a Mans Glove, with the taper end downwards, laying white Eggs, not larger than a small Field Pea.

Piso has reported, that they come from a *Caterpillar*, as the *Butterfly*, which account is altogether Fabulous:

Marcgrave says they make a huming Noise with their Wings like that of a *Bee*, and have a Cherpingle, or Screeping Note, like that of the *Sparrow*.

They are said to be very great Enemies to the *Gross-beak*, a Bird that Endeavours to destroy their Young while in the Nest, but whenever the Old one appears flies off with all it's might, being sensible what sort of enemy it has to contend with, for no sooner does the *Huming-bird*, come up with him but he fastens himself with his little Tallons under the *Gross-beaks* Wing, piercing him with his sharp pointed Bill which is almost as sharp as a Needle, till he is render'd quite Incapable of the Combat.

Mr. Hamerly says the *Indian Saggamores* wear them in their Ears as Pendants, which account is confirm'd by others.

Herrera in his description of the *Carribee Islands*, says there's a vast number of these Birds found there, flying about from Tree to Tree, they have says he, a charming fine Plumage, and are thought to feed on *Dew* that lies on the *Orange* and *Lemon* flowers. The *Women* and *Girls* hang them in their Ears for pendants.

The

The BIRD of PARADISE,



IS according to some Accounts, about the size and shape of a Swallow, others say as large as a Black-bird; but as some Naturalists have reported, and undertaken to describe nine or ten different sorts of them, 'tis very probable there may be a considerable difference in their sizes and shapes.

The

The Head is said pretty much to resemble that of the Swallow, but the Bill considerably larger. The shape of their Body's and the different Colours of their Feathers, are exceeding Beautifull and Lovely; from whence it is said to take the name of the Bird of *Paradise*.

They are according to *Aldrovandus* Inhabitants of the *Molucca Islands*, and call'd by the Natives *Manucodiata*, or *Gods Birds*, and are there held in high Esteem and Veneration.

A great many Ridiculous Storys, are delivered by the Antients concerning these Birds, as that they have neither Legs nor Feet, — that they live upon Celestial Dew, continually Flying in the Air, without ever being taken till they fall Dead upon the Ground, — that they drop down out of *Heaven* or *Paradise*, &c. But these Idle Tales are sufficiently exploded, and known to be false; they having been brought over into *England* Entire, their Legs are strong, and Arm'd with Crooked Claws, or Talons from whence tis suppos'd they prey upon small Birds.

A short Abstract of what several *Travellers* have reported of this Curious Bird, may probably be no disagreeable Entertainment to the Inquisitive Reader.

MAGLIANES in his History of the *Moluccas*, says the King of *Bacchian* presented the King of *Spain* with a couple of Dead Birds, about the size of *Turtles*, with little Heads and Legs, with long Bills; two or three long Feathers Party-Colour'd on their sides, instead of Wings; their whole Bodies else were all of one Colour and that near a Tawney. They never fly but when the Wind blows to help them; the *Moors* fancy they come from *Paradise*; and therefore call them the *Birds of God*.

Dr. GEMELLI says he saw a dead one, that had the most beautiful Feathers; as big as a *Black-bird*, which was

was brought from the Island of *Borneo*, where it was taken. He observes that it had no Feet but only great Wings to bear it up, and is therefore call'd the Bird of *Paradise*. *F. Combes*, in his History of the Island of *Mindanao*, says there are such there.

Navarett in his History of *China*, says he has frequently seen them in those parts and that their Bodies are small, something less than the *Black birds* and having often view'd them carefully, could never find any sign of Feet they had, and that they have no Wings he says is still more Visible to every Body. The Bill of them is somewhat thick and large fit to catch *Gnats* which is their Food, their Feathers are thick and Beautifull their Tail very long of several Colours, and as fine as can be imagin'd. They never light upon the Ground, their fix'd abode being in the Region of the Air, from whence they have the name of the Birds of *Paradise*. They will light upon Trees, and by the help of the Wind, and their natural motion, they fly from one to another, making use to this purpose of their lightly Tail, if the wind fails they presently fall, and their Bill being heavy, it is the first that lights upon the Sand, where it sticks so that they cannot stir, but are taken with ease. Their Guts being taken out, the Natives dry and keep the Bodys many Years only to admire their Beauty. They are exceeding beautifull and for smell are beyond all Nosegays. He farther says that upon enquiry how they hatch'd their Eggs, he was told by the Natives that the Hen laid them upon the Cocks Back and there hatch'd them; which our Author seems to believe as a sort of Miracle, which is not much to be wonder'd at; for if we consider him as a *Spiritb Priest* and a dealer in mystery's we may suppose him as liable to be Impos'd on as others.

MANDESLO in his Travels to the *East Indies* observes that when they are catch'd by the Natives, they

cut off their Feet close to the Body; so that when the Flesh Drys, the Skin and Feathers Joyn insensibly together, which is the reason many have taken up the Opinion of their having no Feet.

TAVERNIER says he saw one that was presented to the *French King*, by a Merchant from *Aleppo*, which was very much esteem'd by the *King*, and which he observ'd to have Feet, notwithstanding others have affirm'd the Contrary.

The END of the Second Volume.

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